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INTERNATIONAL

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336 PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1977 Established 1837

Rhodesian Units Art to Pull Out Mozambique

By Robin Wright

BURLEY, Rhodesia, June 2 (WP)—Rhodesian troops began withdrawing from Mozambique today after destroying key guerrilla bases and ammunition dumps in the neighboring country, Rhodesian commander of combined operations, Lt. Gen. S. disclosed.

nen Fire TV Masts h Put Up

sed by Police
ch Terrorists

he Netherlands, June 2 (AP)—A television tower in the Netherlands was hijacked today by a group of men who claimed to be terrorists.

Faber said that the hijacking was a protest against the use of television for entertainment.

he first time that the hijacking was disclosed by the observation.

newspapers reported that the hijacking was a protest against the use of television for entertainment.

the tall masts, in open air, were not hit.

ing came as Premier Veltrop and key Cabinet members were in the Hague to discuss the situation.

rs. Faber had reported over a military field between the train and the station in Assen, eight miles from the hijacking site.

liation Efforts

not clear what effect the hijacking had on the negotiations.

ment says 7 to 10 are holding the hijacked train. Four more are held by the hijackers.

used 105 children and last week after four plying when some of the children were struck by a train.

ment accepted Tuesday request for media initiative has stalled the negotiations.

ernment has refused to accept the terms of the ceasefire proposed by the Rhodesians.

Willing to Alter Deployment Warhead if Russia Negotiates

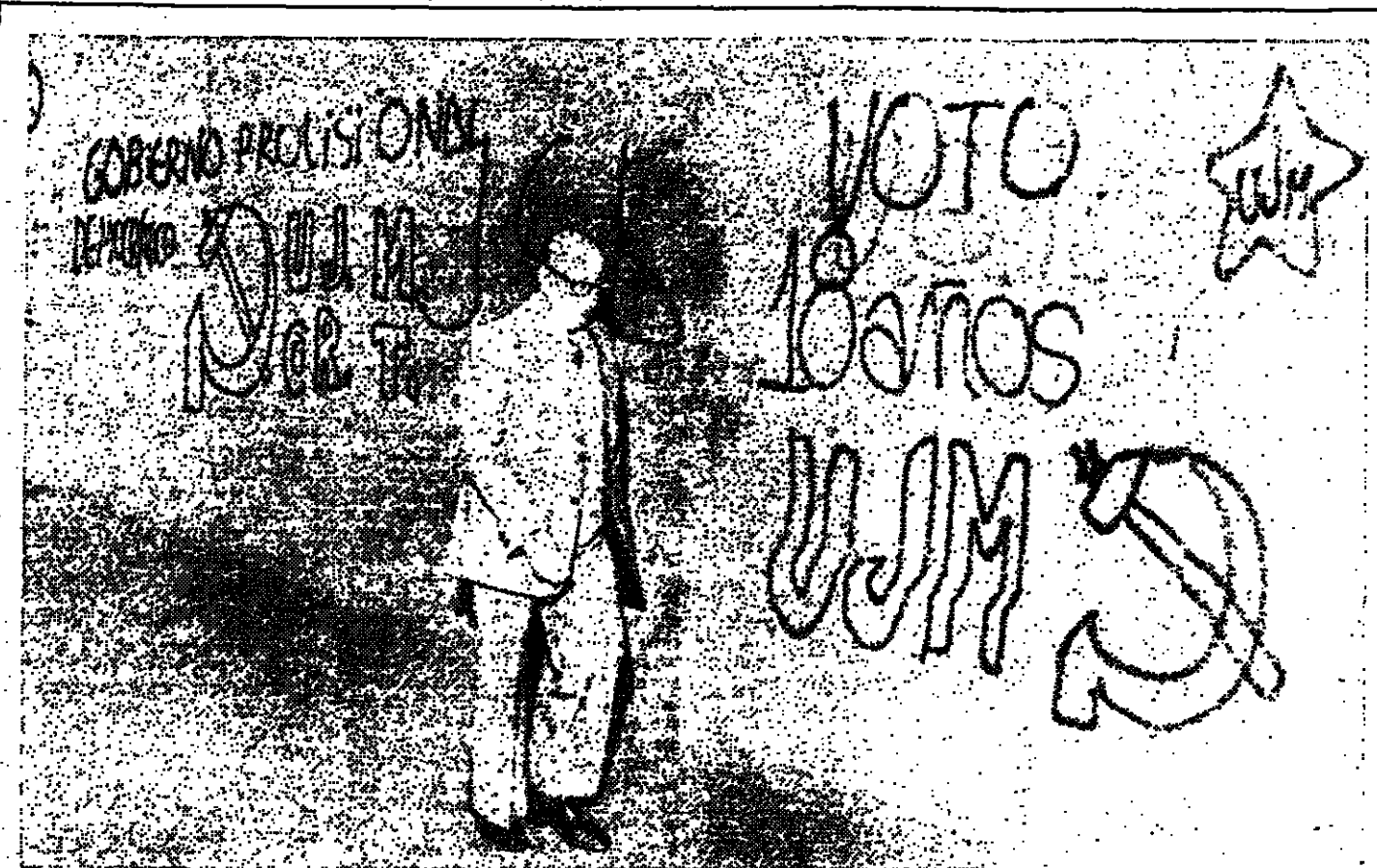
WASHINGTON, June 3 (NYT)—The White House spokesman today said that the United States is willing to alter the deployment of its nuclear warheads if Russia negotiates.

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Despite the government's strong anti-graffiti campaign, Madrid walls are still full of political slogans.

Graffiti's the Name of the Political Game Played in Spain

MADRID, June 2 (AP)—Would-be political commentators, convinced that the paint brush is mightier than the pen or the sword, are covering the walls of Spanish cities with their messages before the June 15 national elections.

Thousands of slogans, from "Dissolve Your Repressive Body" to "What About Liberty," cover sidewalks, benches and street lights in Madrid. The campaign may be somewhat exuberant since the voting will be Spain's first free elections since 1936.

The government, however, has threatened the sloganers with stiff fines, saying it has spent almost \$66,000 in Madrid to stop the graffiti campaign.

As part of its strategy, the government has erected more than 800 billboards throughout the capital with such slogans as "Play Clean, Don't Paint the City" and "Keeping the City Clean Is Expensive." To the latter, someone added "So Is Living."

Other officials have taken a more pragmatic approach. The mayor of Boadilla del Monte ordered wooden boards

Amid Differences Over Aid Second U.S.-Vietnam Talks On Relations Open in Paris

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, June 2 (NYT)—The United States and Vietnam today opened the second round of Paris talks on normalizing relations in a gloomier atmosphere than that of the first round here on May 3 and 4.

After a 3 1/2-hour meeting at the U.S. Embassy, the first time Hanoi officials ever entered a U.S. Embassy, the delegates announced they would meet again tomorrow. The chief U.S. negotiator, Richard Holbrooke, said the talks were "very useful."

The Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister, Phan Hien, said the talks were as friendly as the last time. Neither side would give any details, except to hint vaguely at progress. They will probably both return home after tomorrow for consultations before another session is set.

Since the May talks, however, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution forbidding the negotiation of any kind of aid to Vietnam. Hanoi responded with a spate of stiffened and harsh commentaries on Washington's position.

Senate Version

Another version of the resolution has gone through the Senate and it is now being debated in a congressional conference committee. The final text has not been decided yet. However, the State Department has been advised by its legal counsel that the resolution may be an unconstitutional restraint on President Carter's power to negotiate with foreign states.

It may be, though there was no confirmation, that this view was conveyed to the Vietnamese today and accounted for the relatively cheerful comment by Phan Hien after the meeting, in Hanoi statements in the last few weeks.

The United States has said that it is ready for normal relations and the opening of embassies, whereupon it would lift its trade embargo, so long as Hanoi continued to make what has been called "satisfactory progress" in accounting for missing GIs.

Mr. Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs, also told the Vietnamese a month ago that the United States would no longer veto Hanoi's admission to the United Nations.

Hanoi has taken the position, however, that the United States must agree to carry out pledges of postwar reconstruction aid, though it no longer calls that aid reparations—made in the 1973 cease-fire agreement

and in a private letter sent at the time by former President Richard Nixon.

After the passage of the House resolution last May 6 and a statement that the Carter administration does not feel bound by Mr. Nixon's promises, Hanoi released the secret Nixon letter dated Feb. 1, 1973, which offered \$2.25 billion in grants and another \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion in food and other aid.

While Washington declared later in 1973 that the obligations were voided because Hanoi broke the cease-fire, the Vietnamese continue to insist they cannot be invalidated, and if they are, then so is Hanoi's obligation to report on the missing and return the remains of the dead.

A month ago, with the U.S. pledging to drop its UN veto and the embargo, and Hanoi forwarding information about a few more fallen Americans, there appeared good chances that a compromise could be reached on the money issue. Humanitarian aid, credits and trade, it began to seem, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien smiles and waves to photographers yesterday as he is greeted in front of the U.S. Embassy in Paris by Richard Holbrooke, the Assistant Secretary of State for Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Papal Promotions Stir Talk of Succession

VATICAN CITY, June 2 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI today named one of the Vatican's most powerful officials to be archbishop of Florence and said he will appoint him a cardinal June 27 in what church sources say is a double pointer to the Pope's preferences on the choice of his successor.

The Most Rev. Giovanni Benelli, 62, is technically the Vatican's No. 3 man, ranking behind the Pontiff and the secretary of state, Francesco Caracciolo. He has been considered Bishop Benelli's real power in the Vatican.

His double promotion today will give him two of the customary prerequisites for a man being groomed for the papacy. After he takes up the post in Florence, Bishop Benelli, 56, will get major experience in the field after nearly three decades in the Vatican's diplomatic service. And being a cardinal greatly helps a candidate's chances—although the College of Cardinals, which elects popes, is not limited to appointing a member of the clergy to the leadership of the 700-million-member Roman Catholic Church.

The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, in announcing the appointments for Bishop Benelli, said: "The prestigious



Archbishop Benelli

page article reporting the appointments.

The College of Cardinals has ignored popes' preferences about their successors as pontiff, but at least Bishop Benelli will now have all the customary qualifications for the job.

He is close to Pope Paul VI, 79, who in March of last year spoke of his death as being not far away, although he still seems in reasonable health for a man of his age.

Like Paul, Bishop Benelli has spent many years—since 1948—in the Vatican's administrative service. Now, as Paul did, he is going out to be prelate in a major Italian city. The present Pope spent nine years as archbishop of Milan before his election in 1963.

Reputation for Candor

Like his fellow Tuscan, Bishop Benelli has a reputation for speaking his mind, a quality that has made him enemies as well as friends in the church.

Four years ago, an influential British Jesuit, the Rev. Peter Hebblethwaite, wrote that Bishop Benelli was "at odds with the best recent thinking. He is concerned with prestige and pompous when many are trying to make the church a simpler, more fraternal place."

Vatican officials said that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Outcome Mixed On North-South; Energy Bid Fails

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 2 (NYT)—The North-South conference approached completion tonight with the drafting of a final communiqué in which the 27 delegations spelled out a wide area of agreement. But there was much on which they could not agree.

The end nearer after four days of long negotiating sessions that at times appeared close to breaking down. The two sides could not agree on a formula for continued energy discussions, which the industrial nations had wanted as a condition for concessions in other areas. The 18-month-long conference, born out of the energy crisis of 1974-1975, brought together 27 delegations of developing and industrial nations whose avowed ambition was to create a new world economic order. But it was the gulf between these rich and poor nations that led to the difficulty of the negotiations and the only partial success achieved during the talks.

Lahore Court Rules Against Martial Law

Bhutto's Decision
Declared Illegal

LAHORE, Pakistan, June 2 (Reuters)—A Pakistani high court ruled today that martial law imposed by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto six weeks ago is illegal.

The five-judge bench of the Lahore high court also ruled invalid a recent constitutional amendment that took away the power of the judiciary to question the imposition of martial law.

The unanimous high court verdict against the government came on the eve of crucial talks between Mr. Bhutto and the opposition Pakistan National Alliance on resolving Pakistan's three-month-long political crisis over the alleged rigging of general elections.

The high court refused a government request to suspend the effect of the judgment pending an appeal to the supreme court.

No Immediate Reaction

It was not clear how soon martial law would be formally lifted in Lahore, the Punjab capital of two million persons, since there was no immediate reaction from the government.

Last month, the Karachi high court upheld the validity of the constitutional amendment and suspended the hearing of writ petitions challenging the legality of martial law.

Mr. Bhutto declared martial law on April 23 in the cities of Lahore, Karachi and Hyderabad to check increasing opposition agitation and political violence against the government. At least 350 persons have died in the violence.

The agitation, which at one stage threatened to topple the government, began after the March 7 elections, which the PNA claimed were rigged to return Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan Peoples party to office.

The Lahore high court bench, in its judgment on several writ petitions filed on behalf of the opposition, said that there was no such thing as martial law under the 1973 constitution.

3 PNA Leaders Freed

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, June 2 (AP)—The government released today the head of the opposition Pakistan National Alliance and two other PNA leaders.

PNA chief Maulana Mufit Mahmood, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan and Ghafoor Ahmed had been jailed in the Shikhs prison camp near this capital city after the PNA's supporters began their demonstrations.

They were released a day after the government freed two other opposition leaders, Mian Pufail Mohammed and Jan Mohammed Abbas.

U.S., Cuba Set to Announce Exchange of Diplomats Today

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, June 2 (NYT)—The United States and Cuba are expected to announce tomorrow their biggest move in the direction of restoring relations since they broke diplomatic ties in 1961.

The agreement for a limited exchange of diplomats will fall well short of a full resumption of diplomatic relations, but it will resemble a resumption.

Eight to 10 U.S. diplomats will set up shop in the U.S. Embassy in Havana and Cuban diplomats will move into that country's two buildings in Washington. But Czechoslovakia's flag will continue to fly over the Cuban installations in this capital and Switzerland's flag over the U.S. Embassy in Havana.

In the language of diplomacy, these will be "interest sections," with the U.S. mission officially part of the Swiss Embassy and

the Cuban team part of the Czech Embassy. For more than 16 years, Switzerland has taken care of U.S. interests in Cuba and Czechoslovakia has looked after Cuban business in this country.

But the modest missions in Havana and Washington will be able to discuss important mutual problems directly with the host governments, which is why they are being established.

The United States took the lead last month in preparing the interest sections as a means for extending into other issues with Cuba the direct discussions that already have produced an important agreement on fishing rights and maritime boundaries.

Cuba reacted positively to the suggestion of Terence Todman, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, and the arrangements were promptly concluded in talks in New York.

To Work Out Fears

Dutch Plan Therapy Session For Children Held in School

By Murray Seeger

ASSEN, the Netherlands, June 2.—Within days of their ordeal under terrorist guns, most of the 105 Dutch children held captive in their school for four days were on their neighborhood streets playing as if nothing had happened.

Their blond hair glistened in the warm spring sun as they kicked soccer balls or walked to the community library where their parents had waited for their release. They joined their parents at an open-air service of thanksgiving for deliverance from South Moluccan gunmen who seized their school more than a week ago.

And the children prayed for the 4 teachers still held in the school and the 55 or more adults held on a hijacked train 12 miles to the north.

Still, despite their release, the children of Bovensmilde School will soon be asked to re-enact their four days of captivity.

Therapy Theater

They will gather in a new psychological center at Groningen, the biggest town in the northern Netherlands, and be urged to recall all the nightmares of their captivity in a form of therapy theater.

"We want to help the children to overcome the fears, the anxieties, which they had," a government psychiatrist said.

"These are manifesting themselves now by the fact that the children built up defense mechanisms against it. They just want to forget all that happened."

"And the parents often do the same, so we try to work with the children and with the parents by letting them re-experience many of the things they experienced."

The program is just one facet of the Dutch government's effort to use psychological techniques and experiences in dealing with terrorism and its victims.

Better Support

In addition to helping the children of this terrorist attack, the government is determined to give better psychological support to the current adult hostages than it did to those captured on another train by gunmen in the same region 18 months ago.

The Dutch officials also are following a carefully researched psychological blueprint in dealing with the South Moluccan guerrillas. The official who talks directly with the gunmen the most is Dr. Dick Mulder, chief psychiatrist for both the Ministries of Justice and Defense.

Other experts have studied the Moluccan community and especially its youth, who have been responsible for a series of terrorist acts in the Netherlands in the last decade.

But first priority is the children who were held in the Bovensmilde School. The doctors want to prevent future nightmares and anxieties.

Dr. Gottlieb Neddick, who treated the children brought to Assen Hospital from the school after they were struck by a virus infection that brought about their release, said that all would fully recover from their physical illnesses. But he said that the psychological condition of some of the children was serious.

When terrorist victims just "try to forget" what they experienced, a psychiatrist said, "they will find out that within some months there will come symptoms in which the problems manifest themselves—symptoms such as loss of concentration for instance."

The danger comes from repressing unpleasant memories only to have them return when the victim does not expect them and cannot cope with the repetition.

"They think that is the best thing—just to forget about it. But we do not think that is the best thing," the doctor said.

Doctors differ on the long-range psychological effects of the children's experience. But they are apprehensive because of what they have learned from the 1975 train hijacking at nearby Bellen by other South Moluccans.

"I know some of the people who were on that train. And honestly, although it was nearly two years ago, they still are experiencing things which relate to that event," a psychiatrist said.

"For many of them now, emotions come to the surface that should have come to the surface at that moment. It is possible that the children will hold symptoms for years long, but I don't know if they will disappear anytime."

Recurring Dreams

Some of the 1975 captives have reported that they have recurring bad dreams and psychological fears. One of them, Irma Martins, 18, said she thought that she had shaken off the effects of her imprisonment until the new hijacking occurred.

"This brought it all back to me," she said. "I lie awake in bed at night and go through it again in my mind. I just couldn't believe such a thing could happen again."

Many of the 1975 victims are still bitter over what they consider the government's callous attitude toward them.

Dr. Mulder said that the government should have given the 1975 hostages some kind of recognition for their ordeal and interviewed them more thoroughly about their experiences.

Slowly Lose Power

He said that terrorists start with the upper hand but slowly lose their power if the authorities are patient and do not provoke any violence while maintaining control of the situation.

This policy succeeded in winning the terrorists' surrender in 1976 after a 13-day siege, but only after the terrorists had committed murder.

In the present siege, no one has yet been injured. The authorities know, however, that the Moluccan youths with the guns are unstable.

A psychiatrist who studied the tightly knit Moluccan community a few years ago predicted that the teen-agers would develop "many identity problems."

The Moluccans suffered from "identity diffusion" as the dark-skinned children of former colonial soldiers raised in strict homes and then turned loose into the liberal white Dutch society.

In reaction, they became "political delinquents," turning to violence instead of peaceful political expression, the psychiatrist said.

The Dutch government has tried to spread its knowledge of the psychological makeup of terrorists and their victims in training sessions for policemen, soldiers and court officials.

The effects are shown in the restraint of the hundreds of security officers during the two sieges.

Still the government is not satisfied. "You can't completely prepare everyone. But the more everyone knows, the better it is," a government spokesman said.

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Dutch marines checking on hijacked train near Glimmen where 55 hostages are held.

Carrillo Says Stalinism Survives in Russia

MADRID, June 2 (AP).—The general secretary of the Spanish Communist party, Santiago Carrillo, accuses the Soviet leadership in a book just published of failing to dismantle Stalinism and of stifling human rights and economic progress.

The publication of "Eurocommunism and the State" follows close on the return to Spain after 40 years' exile in Moscow of the long-time Spanish Communist party president, Dolores Ibarruri, known as La Pasionaria, who has praised the Soviet Union.

It was issued during the campaign for Spain's first elections in 41 years, on June 15, and for that reason the book is regarded as an attempt by Mr. Carrillo to increase the credibility of Eurocommunism among Spaniards.

Long out of touch with the Spanish party's aims, La Pasionaria, 81, devoted much of her first campaign speech last month to praising "that great nation, the Soviet Union." She also told reporters that "Eurocommunism does not exist." Communism is the same world over, she said, differing only in how member states apply it. Communist officials then indicated they would limit appearances by the old Communist firebrand.

Wide Audience

Mr. Carrillo's book gained a wide audience in government offices and among party leaders eager to see how far Mr. Carrillo was willing to go in his criticism of the Kremlin. A Eurocommunist summit meeting hosted by Mr. Carrillo in Madrid in March did not take Soviet leaders to task on any issue, despite the Spanish leader's reported pressure to do so.

Mr. Carrillo's harshest criticism in the book is reserved for "the monstrous aberrations" of Stalinism. He also accuses Stalin's heirs—without naming them—of failing to dismantle Stalin's system.

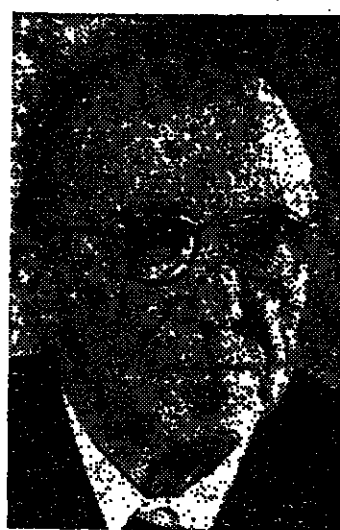
Passing references to "the great progress made" in respect to the past are far outweighed by recitals of Soviet failures.

Lamenting the end of the "era of spring" of the Khrushchev years, Mr. Carrillo comments: "The massive, annihilating repression of Stalin's times have disappeared. Khrushchev, deposed, died in his bed. That was some progress..."

"Coercive Aspects" Stalin's power structure, Mr. Carrillo charges, "has not changed, has not become democratized and has even retained some of its coercive aspects in relations with Eastern Socialist states..."

"Vital problems like the standard of living and the supplying of the population cannot be considered resolved. Problems of production and participation still stand. The great unresolved question remains—that of democracy and social contradictions and conflicts, which unilateral propaganda hides but does not resolve."

Mr. Carrillo also criticizes Moscow's "undervaluing of democracy and human rights" saying: "It is clearly necessary that in established Socialist states, especially those that have reached a certain level of economic development, criticism should have internal channels of expression and not be repressed by intolerable means. Socialism... must



Santiago Carrillo

win back democratic and liberal values, the defense of human rights."

Mr. Carrillo's party, which has not had a chance to put its promises to the test, is publicly pledged to a parliamentary democracy based on universal suffrage.

Rhodesia Announces Troops Begin Mozambique Pullout

(Continued from Page 1) government today also denied bombing civilian centers in Mozambique.

But while the military action is over, the political implications are just beginning to be realized. The raid was launched at a delicate moment for the troubled southern African territory. Rhodesian forces crossed into southern Mozambique a few hours after the four-member U.S.-British "consultative" team finished the first series of talks with officials of Mr. Smith's white-minority government.

The team left Sunday morning for Maputo, the Mozambique capital.

During its three days of talks, the team—headed by U.S. Ambassador to Zambia Steven Low and British Foreign Office Under Secretary John Graham—found the main stumbling block to be the issue of enfranchisement. The government of Rhodesia is willing to extend the current franchise qualifications—varied combinations of educational standards and income or property ownership—but is balky at one man, one vote, as demanded by the U.S. and British governments and some of the black nationalist leaders.

But despite a cool reception, members of the U.S.-British group left Salisbury—before the

respect for the polls and complete freedom of expression.

The first Communist leader to denounce the 1988 invasion of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Carrillo repeatedly reaffirms his total independence from the Soviet Union, acknowledging that many persons, even within his own party, doubt his assertions that "Eurocommunism must show that the victory of Socialist forces in Western Europe will not increase at all the power of the Soviet State, nor will it imply the extension of the Soviet-model single party."

Sixty years since the October Revolution, Mr. Carrillo comments, "we are not yet faced with a state that can call itself a workers' democracy... [the Soviet Union] has retained not only elements of bourgeois justice but has arrived at deformations and degenerations that in other times could only be imagined in imperialist states."

Examining the Spanish Communist party's record, Mr. Carrillo defends its early, "sheepish" adherence to Moscow with the excuse that "the Soviet Union was the first proletarian state and its survival was for us, Communists, primordial."

DMC a Boon

The inclusion of the DMC would be a boon for the Likud, bringing the total to 58 seats and easing its reliance on the nation's religious parties, which now control 17 seats.

But the DMC has already had a falling-out with the Likud over Mr. Begin's now-delayed appointment of Moshe Dayan as foreign minister. Mr. Dayan, a longtime Labor party figure who jumped ship, is anathema to many members of the DMC because of how he handled Israel's military when he was defense minister during the 1973 war. The Likud and the DMC appear to have parted over the dispute.

Pressure from Nonpartisans Some Israelis who belong neither to the DMC nor the Likud are urging the DMC to blur the differences with the Likud and join in the government because it is in the national interest to have broad-based majority administration.

The Likud could form a government without the DMC, but it would likely be a narrowly based religious and nationalist regime. Questions are already being raised here about how long such a government could last against a formidable opposition bloc led by the angry and divided Labor party.

Calls are coming from various quarters that, whatever the shape of the new government, it had better be known as a coalition government.

That call for speed stems from the concern of many that the present governmental stasis is providing a convenient opportunity for the United States to manipulate Israel in the U.S. efforts to convene peace talks between the Arabs and the Jews.

Concern About U.S. There is concern, bordering on jitter, here that the Carter administration, despite official protestations to the contrary, is edging toward attempting to impose a Middle East solution from outside.

A lame-duck administration on one hand and an embryo of a new government on the other is the worst possible situation for the country at such a time, these Israelis believe.

There is no abundance of first-rate talent in the ranks of the Likud, something that appears to

News Analysis

Likud Problems Causing Israeli Concern

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, June 2 (NYT).—Two weeks after Israel's surprising election result, a large number of Israelis are wondering about the country's future both internally and internationally.

Many people, particularly supporters of the defeated Labor party, are still dazed at the victory of the right-of-center Likud alliance. And surprise is still apparent in the Likud, which since Israel was founded 29 years ago, has served as an opposition bloc, always vocal about the real and imagined flaws of the Labor-dominated government.

Indications are that the Likud was ill-prepared for victory and had no master plan to fill the key positions, including important but less publicized jobs than heads of ministries, which the bloc is taking over from the Laborites.

While Labor is wrestling with an unprecedented situation—the transfer of power—the Likud is wrestling with two major problems—forming a workable majority government and filling the many posts that will soon be available to it.

The Likud's pace was slackened by the hospitalization until Sunday of its leader, Menachem Begin, who is all but certain to be the next prime minister.

What Kind of Majority? The Likud won 43 seats in the 120-member parliament and needs a majority of 61 seats to govern. The major question here is: What kind of a majority will it be able to piece together?

That question has strong implications for Israel's international dealings, particularly with its chief ally, the United States, which, behind its bland affirmations of the "historic" link with Israel, is wary and concerned about the Likud's coming to power and just as wary and concerned about the autocratic personality and hawkish views of Mr. Begin.

At the moment, the Likud is trying to woo the Democratic Movement for Change, a new party that won 15 seats in the election, most sponsored from Labor.

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There is no abundance of first-rate talent in the ranks of the Likud, something that appears to

have been recognized by Mr. Begin when he went outside the bloc for Mr. Dayan.

The Likud has people in Washington buttonholing friendly congressmen and administration officials to explain who Mr. Begin is and to temper the image he has in some quarters as a "terrorist" from his command of the underground guerrilla organization, the Irgun, in the 1940s.

On the domestic front, the Likud favors many changes in the labor and economic scene, including less government regulation and more control over labor,

and these are certain to be controversial.

Then there is the quest Mr. Begin himself. Will he be flexible, less doctrinaire hawkish and less intransigent in the past?

One Labor party official said that Mr. Begin was paid national unity government 1967 to 1970 in the best of terms without portfolio. At that time, the official said, the Likud was the official enemy, being fiery and unbridled, a model of cooperation an

Likud Says Talks Progress: Accord Is Still 'a Way Off'

TEL AVIV, June 2 (Reuters).—Progress was reported today in negotiations on forming a new coalition government in Israel.

A senior official of the rightist Likud bloc, the victor in last month's general elections, told reporters he was "extremely optimistic" after talks with the reformist Democratic Movement for Change.

Simcha Ehrlich, expected to be finance minister in the next government, spoke of "harmony between both parties even though agreement is still a way off."

A leader of the bloc, Shmuel Tamir, was more guarded. He said the talks had been satisfactory, "but we still have a long way to go."

Another negotiating session is planned for Sunday.

Today's talks concentrated on a draft statement of political guidelines for the proposed

coalition, drawn up by the party leader, Menachem Begin.

The Begin guidelines have the new government tempt to honor all agreements Israel's outgoing Labor government, and attend a Middle East conference in Geneva.

While saying that the people have a claim to biblical Israel which "is not and cannot be contested," Begin's proposals say the Jewish settlements should stay in Israeli-occupied areas at points considered essential.

The proposals closely reflect the official policy of the going Labor government, as electoral platform of the D party.

But much will depend on interpretation is put or various guidelines, sources said.

North-South Results Mixed: No Accord on Energy Issue

(Continued from Page 1) their own plenary session to smooth things out.

It had been the disparity among the nations of the developing world, plus the diversity of subjects involved, that created the F.O.R.D. administration's doubts about this conference two years ago. In a sense, it was an achievement for these 27 delegates to agree to a communiqué which they disagreed.

Knowing their one way was out, the Group of 77 vetoed it. "If this comes to a tradeoff of a communiqué for an oil veto," said a G-77 delegate, "we will not do it."

But the talks never reached the point of a communiqué. There is money on the line, said a Group of 77 delegate, "but it is not yet late last night that, within oil agreement, the United States would withdraw its offers, appeared more bluff than reality."

Mr. Vance had opened meeting Monday with a call for a new world economic system and said that the United States would not allow the talks to be derailed by the Group of 77 on the vagaries of the communiqué. Even the second common fund, which was a simple call for an act of a United Nations conference on Trade and Development later this year. In areas, the developing countries got very little of what was wanted. The issues on short-term balance-of-payments financing, debt moratorium, and to markets, power guarantees and more reform.

In the communiqué, developing countries recast that "progress has been a plished," but regretted that proposals for structural change in the world economic system were not accepted.

They stated that the actions of the conference fell of what was necessary to give new economic system.

For its part, the Group welcomed the "spirit of coalition" shown during the talks, and called for the Group to continue in existing areas such as the UN. The Group pressed regret that the force was unable to agree on such matters as future energy consultations, guarantees for foreign investment.

Romanian to E. Gern BUCHAREST, June 2 (UPI).—President Nicolae Ceausescu said Romania will pay an oil bill to East Germany next the national news agency today.

Washington, June 2 (UPI).—Vietnam acknowledged yesterday that it had received Mr. Nixon's 1973 message that any U.S. postwar reconstruction aid would have to be approved by Congress. However, Mr. Nixon reiterated the Vietnamese view that the Nixon pledge of \$3.2 billion was still binding.

Mr. Nixon spoke in Paris to Core Weiss of the Friendship Delegation, a group of U.S. citizens in the area of his talks with Mr. Holbrooke.

There is concern, bordering on jitter, here that the Carter administration, despite official protestations to the contrary, is edging toward attempting to impose a Middle East solution from outside.

A lame-duck administration on one hand and an embryo of a new government on the other is the worst possible situation for the country at such a time, these Israelis believe.

There is no abundance of first-rate talent in the ranks of the Likud, something that appears to

have been recognized by Mr. Begin when he went outside the bloc for Mr. Dayan.

The Likud has people in Washington buttonholing friendly congressmen and administration officials to explain who Mr. Begin is and to temper the image he has in some quarters as a "terrorist" from his command of the underground guerrilla organization, the Irgun, in the 1940s.

On the domestic front, the Likud favors many changes in the labor and economic scene, including less government regulation and more control over labor,

and these are certain to be controversial.

Then there is the quest Mr. Begin himself. Will he be flexible, less doctrinaire hawkish and less intransigent in the past?

One Labor party official said that Mr. Begin was paid national unity government 1967 to 1970 in the best of terms without portfolio. At that time, the official said, the Likud was the official enemy, being fiery and unbridled, a model of cooperation an

While saying that the people have a claim to biblical Israel which "is not and cannot be contested," Begin's proposals say the Jewish settlements should stay in Israeli-occupied areas at points considered essential.

The proposals closely reflect the official policy of the going Labor government, as electoral platform of the D party.

But much will depend on interpretation is put or various guidelines, sources said.

Pope Names Archbishop

(Continued from Page 1) Father Hebblethwaite's judgment was too harsh.

Because of his custom of working 18 to 17 hours daily, Bishop Benelli also has the reputation of being a hard worker and he is considered efficient.

He was ordained in 1943 and joined the Vatican's diplomatic service in 1948 at age 27. He served as private secretary to the present Pope, who was then Mgr. Giovanni Battista Montini.

Bishop Benelli's appointment as archbishop of Florence was made possible by yesterday's retirement of the incumbent, Eusebio Cardinal Flori.

Three other men will be named cardinals with Bishop Benelli on June 27—the Most Rev. Bernardin Gantin, former archbishop of Cotonou, Benin; the Most Rev. Joseph Ratzinger, archbishop of Munich; and the Rev. Luigi Ciampi, who is the papal household's official theologian.

The Vatican also named Bishop Frantisek Tomasek, apostolic administrator of Prague, as one of two priests secretly elevated to the status of cardinal by the Pope last year. Secret appointments are usually made when a nominee could have problems in a country which has strained relations or no ties with the Vatican.

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Science Remains Strong

May Falter, Study Says

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—The science community is beginning to feel the effects of a "squeeze" on research funds, according to the National Science Foundation.

The foundation's annual report, released last week, found that the science community is beginning to feel the effects of a "squeeze" on research funds, according to the National Science Foundation.

Alabamians to Close

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 2 (AP)—The Alabama Supreme Court today closed its doors for the first time in its history.

The court's closure was the result of a decision by the Alabama Supreme Court to close its doors for the first time in its history.

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Backfires Sick Indian

NEW DELHI, June 2 (AP)—A love affair between a young man and a woman in India ended in tragedy today.

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THE LAST LINK—Huge crowd gathered this week at Pump Station Three in Alaska, about 100 miles north of Arctic Circle, to watch workers complete final construction weld on 800-mile, \$8-billion trans-Alaska oil pipeline. Target date for first testing with oil is June 20 and use of pipeline is expected to begin in July.

Treaty Drafts Reported Complete

U.S. and Panama Held in Accord on Canal

PANAMA CITY, June 2 (AP)—U.S. and Panamanian negotiators have drafted substantial portions of a general Panama Canal treaty, and have prepared a second treaty that would guarantee the canal's neutrality, sources close to both sides reported.

The sources, in Panama, said there was agreement on the duration of a new treaty, with a term of 100 years, and ending U.S. troops and ending U.S. jurisdiction. The separate document would call for Panama to declare the canal a neutral, international waterway.

The authors of the report noted that, by most standard indicators, U.S. science appeared healthy. The United States produced 65 per cent of 493 major world technological innovations from 1953 to 1973 (Britain was second with 17 per cent).

But from 1964 to 1975, according to the report, the nation's investment in research and development dropped from 3 to 2.4 per cent of the gross national product, while the Soviet Union's increased from 2.4 to 3.1 per cent, and West Germany's from 1.5 to 2.4 per cent.

Last year, total spending on research and development in the United States, 63 per cent of which came from the federal government, was \$36 billion. This was 3 per cent below expenditures eight years earlier, if inflation is discounted.

The basic agreement would replace the current treaty, negotiated in 1903, and gradually would eliminate U.S. control over the 50-by-10-mile Canal Zone, which cuts across Panama and links the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

The sources said the draft sets Dec. 31, 1999, as the date when Panama would take over and U.S. bases would be closed. The zone currently is a U.S. territory and the United States has perpetual control under the 1903 treaty.

The United States currently pays \$23 million a year for use of the zone. A Panamanian announcement last Friday said the negotiators will discuss administration next. Panama has said it would be the last topic in negotiations.

Guarantees that the waterway would remain open to ships of all flags after Panama takes control have been the major obstacle in the negotiations.

The sources said the neutrality treaty, which Panama had opposed consistently, will leave open the possibility of allowing other countries to associate with the treaty. They said the neutrality treaty will free warships of all nations from inspection before transiting the canal.

Warships would not be subject to a declaration of cargo or means of propulsion. Warships powered by nuclear energy or carrying nuclear weapons could use the waterway in times of peace or war, the sources said.

Anti-Apartheid Parley UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 2 (AP)—The Special Committee Against Apartheid approved yesterday arrangements for the World Conference for Action Against Apartheid Aug. 22-26 in Lagos.

Republicans Replying to Carter on Energy

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The Republican party is taking to nationwide television tonight to say that "the sky is not falling" and the United States can produce plenty of energy if the government allows greater incentives.

The Republican program, previewed for reporters yesterday, posed a direct contradiction to one of the basic beliefs of President Carter's energy experts, that the United States is running out of oil and natural gas.

"We're not running out of anything, except confidence in ourselves," says former California Gov. Ronald Reagan. "There is plenty of energy still available to us. There is enough oil and gas in the world to last more than 100 years. There is enough coal, right here in the United States, to last for several centuries."

Republican spokesmen, however, could not cite any evidence that this "world" oil and gas supply would, in fact, be available to the United States or that it would last 100 years in a growing world economy rather than the no-growth situation assumed by the recent United Nations study that provided the estimate.

Free Time The program, produced and paid for by the Republican National Committee and the Republican Campaign Committee, was scheduled for broadcast by NBC, which offered time for a GOP response to President Carter's nationwide energy broadcast.

The first of Mr. Carter's two broadcasts in mid-April painted a gloomy picture of declining U.S. oil and natural gas supplies, and called for strong conservation measures and increased coal production and nuclear power.

Mr. Carter's aides called it his "sky-is-falling" speech, paving the way for the subsequent presentation of his detailed energy plan.

In the GOP television show, Sen. John Danforth, R-Mo., says, "The sky is not falling on our country."

The sky-is-falling question, despite its whimsical tone, lies at the heart of the energy debate. If the Republicans are correct

France Votes to Let Women Retire at 60 PARIS, June 2 (UPI)—The French Parliament unanimously voted yesterday to set the official retirement age for women at 60 years instead of 65 years.

The move had been promoted by women's groups as well as by the government. The retirement age for men is 65.



Ronald Reagan

in their assumption concerning finding abundant reserves of oil and natural gas, their argument for ending federal price controls to encourage renewed oil-company efforts to find such reserves gains credibility.

But if there is not that much oil and gas to be found, higher prices cannot stimulate the discovery of great new supplies, and Mr. Carter's retention of petroleum price controls seems more feasible.

The Republican program, departing from the usual political approach, avoids detailed policy discussion by well-known congressmen.

Instead, it concentrates on a few main points, presented by Mr. Reagan, former Transportation Secretary William Coleman and a handful of Republican "new faces" in Congress, and on a series of man-in-the-street interviews.

The Republican energy message asserts that:

• Incentives are needed for greater energy production, not additional federal regulations and taxes.

• Mr. Carter's proposals to tax gasoline and so-called gas-guzzling automobiles would hurt consumers, labor and agriculture.

• Energy conservation should be encouraged. Instead, by greater investment in mass transit systems, by improving automobile efficiency and by providing tax credits for home insulation.

• A schedule of auto efficiency standards already has been legislated. Mr. Carter also has proposed home insulation tax credits and has promised separate policies on mass transit.

• Coal production must be doubled, as proposed by Mr. Carter, with greater attention to health and safety in the mines. The GOP program proposes putting 100,000 unemployed persons to work improving railroad tracks and roadbeds to enlarge coal transportation systems.

• Energy companies, if given proper price incentives, can be made to "plow back" any excess profits into increased fuel exploration and production, an approach rejected by Congress in 1975, when former President Gerald Ford proposed it.

Judge Sirica said he has not yet received a Supreme Court order refusing to review the convictions of Richard Nixon's former top aides. But, he said, "The 22d of June sounds about right to me."

The judge said the three weeks will give lawyers for the two a chance to ask the Supreme Court to reconsider its rejection of their appeal—a move justices almost never make.

When he receives the Supreme Court order, the judge said, he officially will set June 22 as the date. Mitchell, Haldeman and Nixon aide John Ehrlichman were convicted of conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury. They were sentenced to 30 months to eight years in prison. Ehrlichman is serving his term.

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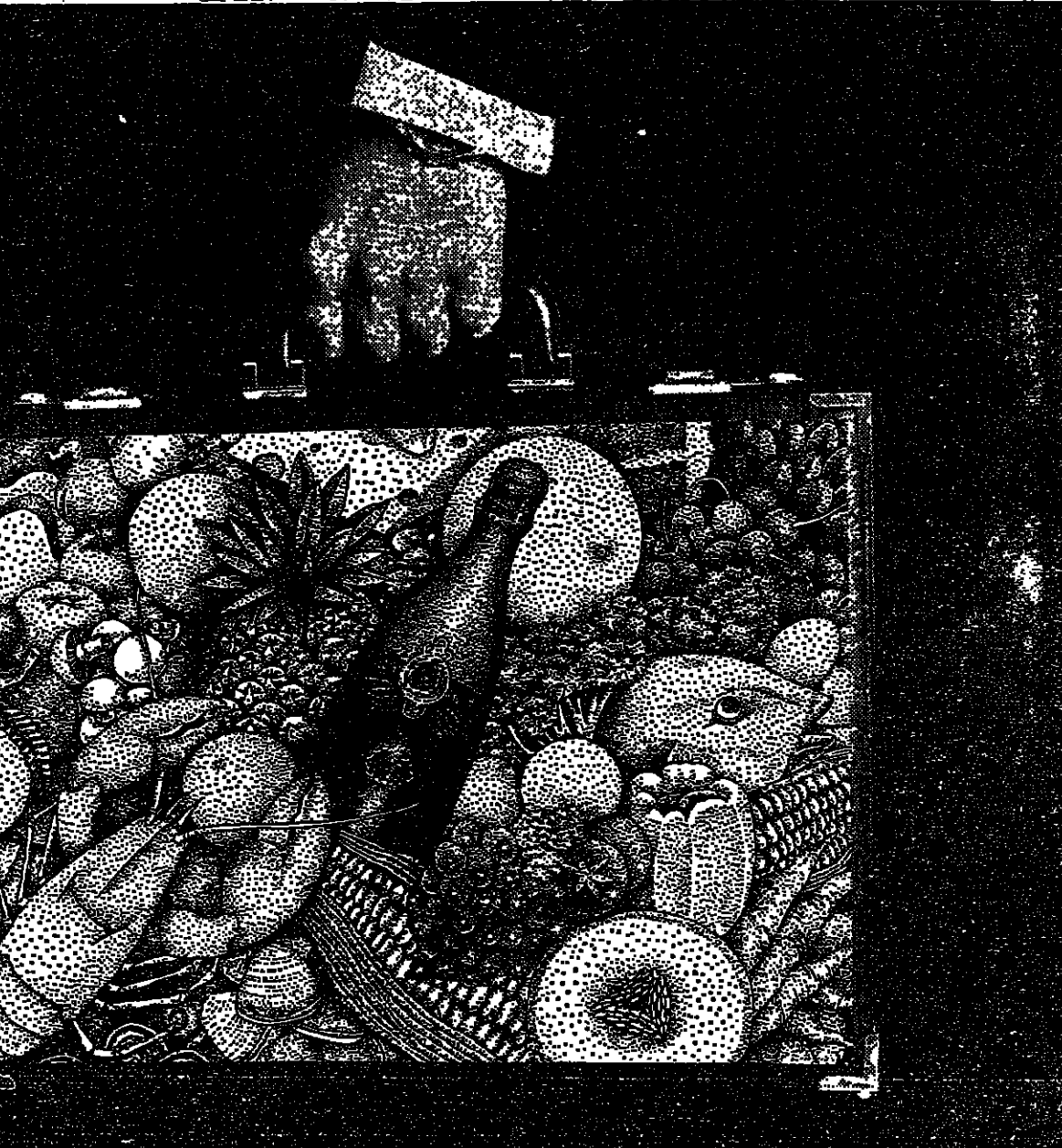


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Will Conduct 'Controlled' Tours

CIA to Let Tourists See Its Headquarters

By Lee Lescaze

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI).—The CIA, which until June 1973, preferred not very successfully to mask its location in Langley, Va., by marking signs on its access road "Bureau of Public Roads," "Federal Highway Administration" or "Fairbanks Highway Research Station," is going to conduct building tours, beginning later this month.

It seemed only appropriate for an agency famous for its control officers that a spokesman stressed

that the tours would be "controlled."

"We've got some very real problems about people out here who don't want to be photographed, or even seen," the spokesman said.

To lessen the chances of a "deep cover" CIA operative turning a corner in headquarters and confronting 30 cameras, the CIA tours will be conducted only on Saturdays.

CIA officials have visited White House tour directors to learn how White House tours function and how many tourists can be handled at a time.

Tickets From Congress

Tickets probably will be issued through congressional offices, but a spokesman said it is not yet decided how many each member will have to give to his constituents.

No tickets are available yet. "It's still in the drawing-board stage," the spokesman said. Meetings were scheduled at CIA headquarters this week to work on tour plans.

Tourists won't see exhibits of dart guns or cloaks and daggers. In fact, part of the CIA's problem is to come up with exhibits while preserving the secrecy of its work. For example, no pictures taken by spy satellites are likely to be shown, because the agency does not acknowledge that it has satellites.

Tentative plans call for the tourists to assemble in "the bubble," as the CIA auditorium is called.

They will be told about the history of intelligence and probably shown a film.

After the film, the tourists will walk through an underground tunnel to the main building and emerge on the first floor. Exhibits will be arranged around the corridor that faces the building's inner courtyard.

The exhibits will include famous photographs like those taken of

Soviet missiles in Cuba during the 1962 missile crisis and perhaps the first aerial photo ever taken, which was shot from a balloon.

The tourists will also probably get a look at the library and then be led out the front door and away. "It's just an office building after all," the spokesman said, "and we don't intend to show the actual offices."

Tass Comments

MOSCOW, June 2 (UPI).—The Soviet press said today that guided tours of CIA headquarters would not improve the "sinister image" that the U.S. intelligence agency has earned.

The official Soviet press agency Tass in a commentary by Sergei Bulanov, said that the tours were being initiated to improve the CIA's image at home and abroad.

Tass offered advice for further popularization of the agency: "Why should the CIA not be used to arrange outings for Sunday school pupils. Or for distributing booklets on the advantages of the American way of life to the jobless?"

"It is quite obvious that in the eyes of the Americans these events will not improve the sinister image which the CIA—this past master of provocation and subversion—has firmly earned."

U.S. Indian Activist Gets a Life Term

FARGO, N.D., June 2 (AP).—American Indian Movement member Leonard Peltier, 32, has been sentenced to two consecutive life terms for the 1975 murders of two FBI agents on the Pine Ridge Indian reservation in South Dakota. He could have received a death sentence. His lawyer said the sentence will be appealed. Peltier, who was convicted April 18, will be eligible for parole in 30 years.



SPRING SCENE—These high-rise apartments in Robesonia, Pa., are for the birds—purple martins, that is—who flock to their new homes atop a frame garage.

U.S. Lawyer, Set to Defend Soviet Dissident, Denied Visa

By Robert C. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI).—Washington lawyer Edward Bennett Williams has been denied a visa to visit the Soviet Union, where he hoped to help defend an imprisoned Soviet dissident.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Soviet author and Nobel Prize winner now living in Vermont, retained Mr. Williams to defend Alexander Ginzburg, a close friend of Mr. Solzhenitsyn and his wife, who was arrested in February near his home outside Moscow.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Williams said that the Soviet Embassy here rejected his application for a visa and told him that it would never be granted. Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin told Mr. Williams that his request for a visa was "unprecedented, presumptuous and arrogant," the lawyer said.

NATO, East Bloc Still Deadlocked

VIENNA, June 2 (UPI).—NATO and Warsaw Pact negotiators today held their 18th session of negotiations on reducing armed forces in Central Europe, but a Western spokesman said that disagreement over figures was blocking progress.

Aurelio Fernandes of the U.S. delegation told newsmen after the meeting that "there is a substantial difference between the figures tabled by both sides on the level of the Warsaw Pact forces."

NATO experts say the Warsaw Pact has 155,000 more troops in the area than the East bloc admits. The Communists say there is approximate parity between the two alliances' deployed forces.

Attack Rabbit, Hopping Mad, Guards Office

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP).—

The ASPCA warns burglars to stay away from the animal society's Manhattan office. The place is guarded by an attack rabbit named Harvey.

ASPCA executive director Gordon Wright said that it would be a mistake to fool with him. "He's very cranky. He does not have a nice disposition," he said, adding that "Harvey acts up when people get within hopping distance."

Someone gave Harvey up for adoption after he bit his sixth person. Mr. Wright said, however, that Harvey is not up for adoption. "We don't adopt out attack animals. In the case of the attack rabbit, we will probably keep it to protect our premises."

Eligibility Rules For U.S. Welfare To Be Tougher

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI).—Officials who are preparing the Carter administration's plan to revise the U.S. welfare system hope to save billions of dollars by tightening eligibility requirements.

Benefits would be withheld from many children who live with grandparents and from some people who work only part of the year. Among those who apparently would suffer would be unmarried teen-age mothers and their children and families dependent on seasonal work, such as employment in construction and the canning industry.

The officials who did not want to be identified, acknowledged that the main reason behind the proposal was to meet President Carter's mandate that the new welfare system cost no more than the current one. They said the eligibility proposal could save \$3 billion a year.

Some experts on welfare policy outside the government were extremely critical of the proposal, expressing doubt it would save much money.

Morocco Troops To Leave Zaïre

PARIS, June 2 (Reuters).—The 1,500 Moroccan troops who helped Zaïre defeat rebel invaders in Zaïre Province (formerly Katanga) will have returned home by June 12, Zairian Foreign Minister Nguzu Karl I Bond said here today.

Mr. Nguzu also said that President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaïre would visit France next Thursday and Morocco on June 14 to express his country's gratitude for their assistance.

France, which supplied supplies for the Moroccans, will not be asked to help repatriate the troops, Mr. Nguzu said. He said Cuban troops were still on the frontier between Zaïre and Angola, "and they are very bad neighbors because they preach revolution for export."

Prague Paper Finds U.S. Unfair on Visa

PRAGUE, June 2 (Reuters).—The Czechoslovak Communist party daily, Rude Pravo, yesterday accused the United States of refusing a visa to the Czechoslovak wife of a U.S. citizen because she was a member of the Communist party. The paper said the woman, a dance teacher identified only as M.T., married the American in 1975 and was granted permission to emigrate but was refused the entry permit.

The woman's husband later wrote to her that he had been forced to file a divorce petition by U.S. authorities, the paper said. A U.S. Embassy spokesman here confirmed that the woman had been refused an entry permit but said that while it was being reconsidered her husband "informed us that he had already divorced her."

DEATH NOTICE

DISBURSED at the age of 7 on May 30, 1977, Christopher RAYMOND, resident in the village of Fyrol in Provence, beloved son of Arlene and Jon RAYMOND, married by Miss Paul and Isabella, Mrs. Judith RAYMOND, Catherine, Jacky, Colleen, Betha and Antoine RAYMOND and their children, and all who loved him, so dearly.

Carter Arms Policy Scuttles Major Iran, Pakistan Sales

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI).—President Carter's new arms sales policy means that U.S. manufacturers will lose a total of about \$4.6 billion in aircraft sales to Iran and Pakistan, government officials said yesterday.

They said that the presidential guidelines cutting back on conventional arms sales means that Iran will not be permitted to buy 250 F-16L fighter-interceptors and Pakistan will be unable to purchase 75 to 100 A-7 attack bombers.

Both deals had been delayed pending a presidential policy decision now produced in a document called PD (Presidential Decision) 13. The officials said that neither Iran nor Pakistan has been notified officially of the decision.

Curbs Invoked

One official said that the Iranian deal violated several of the policy guidelines and the Pakistani sale involved sophisticated technology that the United States will in the future export only to certain alliance partners.

The F-16L was to have been developed especially for Iran, a process which had been discouraged under the U.S. policy adopted last month. Furthermore, Iran is not considered to be in danger of attack from any of its neighbors, and the F-16Ls represent "advanced technology" which is not supposed to be exported under the new U.S. policy.

The price tags involved were about \$4 billion for the F-16Ls and \$400 million for the A-7 attack bombers.

Skeptical in Pravia

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP).—The Communist party newspaper, Pravda, charged today that President Carter's pledge to reduce U.S. arms sales abroad has so many loopholes that it may be little more than a propaganda ploy.

"It is possible to see without any difficulty that this document

Ulster Gunmen Slay 3 Policemen From Ambush

BELFAST, June 2 (UPI).—Three policemen were killed in Northern Ireland today when gunmen ambushed their car outside Stewartstown. Authorities said it was the worst attack on police in the eight years of civil strife.

Police said two gunmen stepped from behind a hedge and sprayed the police car with bullets, catching the three in the back.

Two, a 25-year-old father of 2 and a 22-year-old bachelor, died instantly. The third, a 56-year-old father of seven, managed to radio for help. He died later.

Police said the killings appeared to be the work of the Provisional Irish Republican Army. Since 1969, 106 policemen have been killed by extremists.

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| General Manager | Appropriate to this senior position | Automated Building Components S.A. | Brussels | Top-level Manager; exp. in the wood, steel or const. ind.; min. 10 yrs. in top mgmt.; English, German, French. | John G. Stokes, Automated Building Components, Av. du Pérou, 77, 1050 Brussels. | I.N.T. 26-5-77 |
| Manager Computer Services | Appropriate to this senior position | Automated Building Components S.A. | Brussels | Top-level person; min. 5 yrs. senior exp. computer work; Eng., Germ., Fr. languages. | John G. Stokes, Automated Building Components, Av. du Pérou 77, 1050 Brussels. | I.N.T. 26-5-77 |
| Cash Managmt. Holland | c. £15,000 | Leading int'l org. | Amsterdam | 25-35 yrs. educ. bkgd. in economics working exp. Treasury Dept. multi-cnt. corp. | Ref. AB/852/FT, PA, 184 Keizersgracht, Amsterdam. Tel.: 23 66 82. | Financial Times 26-5-77 |
| Internal Auditor | c. £14,000 + tax free | Rapidly expanding Middle-Eastern Commercial Bank. | Bahrain | 28-35 yrs. Bankers with exp. int'l bk. auditing; foreign exch. acc'y. & E.D.P. controls knowl. | Norman Philpot, NPA, 23 Sheldrake St., London, W.1. Tel.: 01-262 1537. | Financial Times 26-5-77 |
| Managing Director | over £20,000 | Middle-Eastern Real Estate Devel. & Investment Co. | | Financially oriented individual; 30-40 years. | Box A5964, Financial Times, 10 Cannon St., London EC4A 3DF. | Financial Times 26-5-77 |
| Sales and Marketing | £15,000 | £1,000 M. int'l food group. | Abidjan, Ivory Coast | Around 30 yrs. fluent Eng./Fr.; experienced consumer goods marketing/sales executive. | Wallace Macmillan, ref. B31.195, NSL, 474 Royal Exchange, Manchester M2TE, England. | Le Monde, 27-5-77 |
| Managing Director | Negotiable | Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. | Lagos, Nigeria | Nigerian with good Univ. degree; min. 15 yrs. record in top mgmt., exp. oil ind. | Secretary, Nigerian National Petroleum Corp., P.M.B. 12701, Broad St., Lagos, Nigeria. | Economist 28-5-77 |
| Director | | Graduate Institute of International Studies. | Geneva | Able to work in French & in English; good knowledge of German. | Professor O. Long, c/o Geth, Villa "Le Cécage", Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10. | Economist 28-5-77 |
| Research Director | | Business Int'l S.A. (int'l Service Company). | Geneva | Swiss nat. or Swiss work permit; exp. market & economic research activities in Europe. | Mr. J. Traub, Business International S.A., 12-14 Chemin Rieu, CH-1211 Geneva 17. | Economist 28-5-77 |
| Marketing Executive | | Business Int'l S.A. (int'l Service Company). | Brussels | 30-35 yrs.; Eng., French & Dutch or Germ.; successful exp. in mtg. of prof. information. | Mr. J. Traub, Business International S.A., 12-14 Chemin Rieu, CH-1211 Geneva 17. | Economist 28-5-77 |
| Int'l Banking V.P. | Commensurate with this high position | Major money market bank. | New York | 5-10 yr. int'l banking exp.; fluent Eng., Germ.; 25-30 yrs. travel. | Box Q-484, The Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland St., New York, N.Y. 10007. | Wall Street Journal 31-5-77 |

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سلاطة لاصط

Chinese Now Admit Tangshan Quakes Worst in 400 Years

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, June 2 (NYT)—In an unusual display of official candor, Chinese authorities have described last summer's Tangshan earthquake as the most deadly in this earthquake-prone country in more than four centuries.

The officials said that in Tangshan city, about 150 miles southeast of Peking, the July 28 earthquake pitched some residents six feet into the air and carved a swath of devastation four miles wide and five miles long through the heart of that industrial and coal-producing area with a population of about 1 million before the quake.

Those and other details have emerged for the first time after dozens of briefings given by the Chinese to China and Larissa Lomnitz, a husband-wife research team from the National University of Mexico in Mexico City. They were interviewed here after their departure from China, where they had gone with their daughter Tania on what they thought would be a routine two-week seismological research trip.

But soon after their arrival on May 16, it became obvious that China had selected them to give the world a partial description of the Tangshan disaster.

Exchange Program

The trip was proposed last year by Mr. Lomnitz, 52, as an official mission of the Mexican Research Council under a three-year-old program of scientific and cultural exchange between Mexico and China. Mr. Lomnitz, a seismologist, wanted to study China's earthquake prediction research. Mrs. Lomnitz, an anthropologist, was to study Chinese social organization. Their original August, 1976, visit date was postponed by the earthquake.

"Of course," said Mr. Lomnitz, "I knew a number of seismologists had gone to China since then, but whenever they'd bring up Tangshan, they'd get into silence. The disaster was an unspeakable. I figured it would be the same for us."

But the couple's schedule, as detailed by Kou Wen-chu,

director of the seismological division of the State Seismological Bureau in Peking, began with several days of briefings about the Tangshan earthquake, including a series of meetings with seismological experts from Tangshan's Hebei Province, who experienced the tremor and did rescue work. The Mexican couple was told they were being given previously secret information as a courtesy to fellow members of the Third World.

The Lomnits were not permitted to visit Tangshan nor were they given panoramic pictures of casualty figures, which are regarded in China as matters of national security.

High Toll Confirmed

But scores of disaster descriptions, parts of photos, the data presented and repeated references to the tremor's devastation prompted Mr. Lomnitz to suggest that the Tangshan quake must have produced more casualties than any other shock since 180,000 people died in China's Fujian County earthquake in 1556, which is the most deadly earthquake in recorded history.

Yes, you are correct, the Mexican was told in China's direct acknowledgment of a massive death toll. It makes the Tangshan shock, which registered between 7.5 and 8.5 on the Richter scale, officially far worse than the 1923 Tokyo earthquake in which 140,000 perished and the 1920 tremor in China in which 200,000 died.

The Chinese never mentioned a specific death toll and Mr. Lomnitz never asked for one. "I fear it will be a long time until they say," he said. But neither did the officials seize numerous opportunities to minimize the death toll or to deny previous published estimates of at least 655,000 fatalities in a matter of seconds on that humid July night.

Additionally, in interviews, private discussions, formal briefings and visits to dozens of seismological monitoring stations in special city structures and primitive farm huts, the Lomnits were given in

Vast Area of Industrial City Was Razed in July

the last few days rare insights into China's development of its own indigenous sciences, including vigorous research into earthquake prediction. They also learned the following:

- Just before the earthquake last summer at 3:42 a.m., the sky over Tangshan lit up "like daylight," waking thousands who thought their room lights had been turned on. The lights, mainly white and red, were seen up to 200 miles away.

- One-half mile from the fault line, which ran north-northeast and south-southwest, one large field of corn the size of an airport was completely knocked over by a hurricane. Leaves on many nearby trees were burned to a crisp and growing vegetables were scorched on one side as if by some mammoth fireball.

The powerful subterranean movement wrenched the surface earth several feet apart, in some places moving pieces of fence, for instance, up to 1.53 meters out of line.

Two Journalists Are Wounded by Leftists in Italy

MILAN, June 2 (UPI)—Leftist guerrillas today shot and wounded Indro Montanelli, a journalist who has become the spokesman for Italy's anti-Communist moderates.

Witnesses said two men ambushed the 63-year-old Mr. Montanelli as he walked from his hotel to the offices of his newspaper, *Il Giornale*. He was shot three times in the legs.

The attack came hours after two gunmen ambushed Vittorio Bruno, deputy chief editor of the *Genoa* newspaper *Secolo XIX*, as he left the newspaper building last night. He was hit by seven shots in the arms and legs. Doctors said his condition was not critical.

Telephone callers attributed the attacks to the Red Brigades, a leftist guerrilla organization.

- The earthquake shock itself came with terrific suddenness. One can describe it as "a huge jolt from below" that knocked many people up against their ceiling. In Tangshan, which was directly over the epicenter, people clinging desperately to trees or posts were swung completely around by the swaying earth. Thousands of structures collapsed simultaneously, "as if they were made of cards," one survivor said.

- Thousands of sinkholes, looking like large bomb craters, appeared throughout the Tangshan area. Trees were snapped off or uprooted. Railroad tracks became tangled wreckage. Rockslides were numerous, including one on downtown Tangshan city's Fong Huang Hill. Many fires broke out. "People in China," said Mr. Lomnitz, "are still obviously very shaken up."

- There were some natural warnings of the quake, but they came so late and were so scattered and ambiguous that no public warning was issued.

Since the disaster, the earthquake has become a political issue with the so-called "gang of four" radicals led by Chiang Ching, the widow of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, taking the brunt of blame. Mr. Lomnitz found evidence that the factional infighting and purges had indeed inhibited scientists from taking political risks by making uncertain earthquake predictions.

Seismology Encouraged Since then, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has encouraged scientific inquiry and told his country's seismologists that never will any of them be punished for making inaccurate earthquake predictions.

In fact, the "Let 100 Flowers Bloom" slogan encouraging intellectual efforts from the late 1950s is becoming so widespread again that it covers many walls. In Kunming city, the Lomnits watched a band of young magicians warmly applauded for producing 100 false flowers and a banner carrying the slogan. The Lomnits were impressed

with China's massive efforts on earthquake studies and predictions.

"There's no doubt the Chinese are predicting earthquakes," Mr. Lomnitz said. "The West has a lot to learn. The Chinese missed on the last one, but they realize the rapidly increasing hazards of earthquakes in a modern world with an increasing populace and increasing economic investments of powerlines, factories, irrigation works and nuclear power plants."

Primitive Art "The risk of catastrophe is growing. But the Chinese are first to admit the art of prediction is as yet a very primitive one. They say, 'We don't understand what happens before an earthquake, but we have to try to use everything.'"

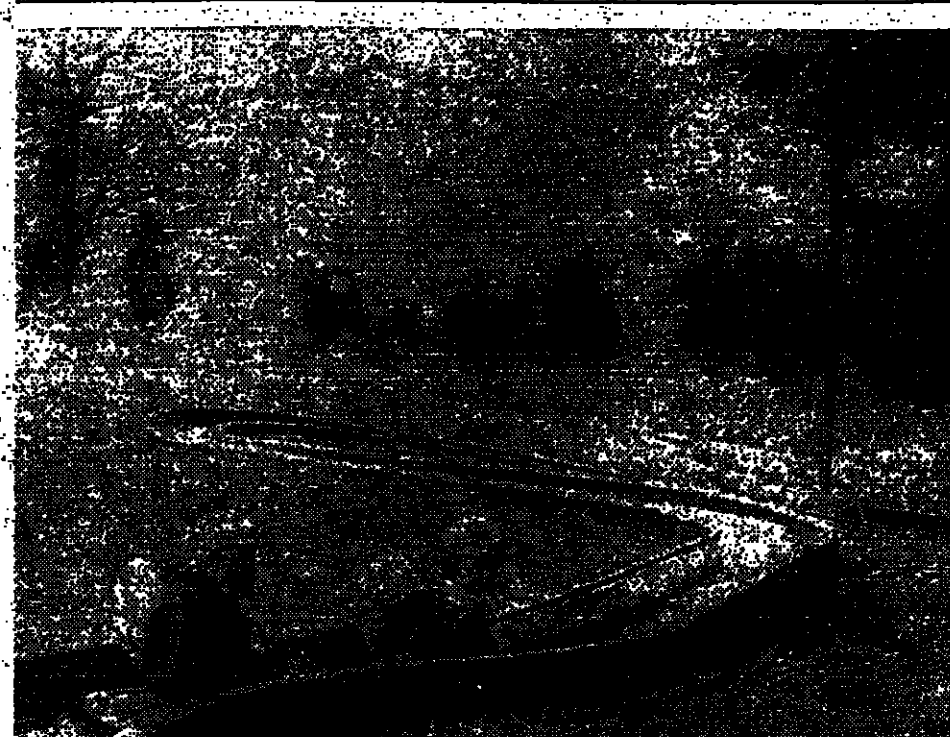
A vast nationwide network of professional and amateur observation stations monitor earth movements, magnetic fields, subsoil pressures, electrical resistance of rocks, changes in ground water tables and well levels as well as strange animal behavior such as unusual commotion and fighting among farm animals or the sudden awakening of hibernating snakes and bears.

"They kind of play down the animal studies," Mr. Lomnitz said, "but the fact is before every earthquake there is some unusual animal behavior. Unfortunately, not all unusual animal behavior precedes an earthquake."

No Defects Show Up In Seveso Embryos

MILAN, June 2 (Reuters)—A study of 30 embryos from abortions carried out on women from the dioxin-polluted Seveso area did not show any malformations, the director of Milan's Hygiene Institute, Prof. Gaetano Fara, said today.

But none of the examinations would have detected malformations such as brain damage, he commented. More than 700 persons were evacuated from Seveso last July after an explosion at the Swiss-owned ICMESA factory released an unknown quantity of the poisonous chemical dioxin into the atmosphere.



TO SCHOOL, QUICKLY—Ingo and Monika, who live on a mountainside at rise, in West Germany, about to start their morning 1,000-meter bobsled their way to school. Their father, who just built the summer toboggan of 3, claims that it is the world's longest. The return trip is by chair-lift.

After Coalition Is Announced

demans Offers His Resignation to King

LS, June 2 (Reuters). Leo Tindemans offered his resignation to King Baudouin after four ministers formed government amid their swearing-in, the royal palace

The two language-based parties in the coalition—the Flemish Federalist Volksunie and the Brussels-based Front Démocratique des Francophones—are seeking more autonomy for their areas. A third language-based party, the Rassemblement Wallon, was not part of the newly formed coalition.

From His Party

Political sources said that the four ministers of the French-speaking wing of Mr. Tindemans's Social Christian party did not appear at the swearing-in ceremony. Their faction reportedly felt that the portfolios they received were not important enough.

Addressing newsmen after seeing the King, Mr. Tindemans said: "Four people nominated failed to turn up at the rendez-

vous. What has happened is a very grave political and constitutional event."

The formation of a government here—this coalition's composition took seven weeks to negotiate—is complicated by the need to strike a linguistic as well as political balance, ensuring that both language communities—the Flemish-speaking northerners and the French-speakers in Brussels and Wallonia—are adequately represented.

The sources said that although the negotiator for the French-speaking Social Christians, Georges Gramme, had accepted the coalition formula worked out yesterday, his stand was disavowed by other members of the party leadership.

During the coalition-shaping negotiations that followed the April 17 elections, the potential partners on several occasions appeared doomed to failure.

Urgent Talks

Only last night, Mr. Tindemans held urgent consultations with King Baudouin after announcing that the talks were "on the brink of collapse." But he later said that an agreement had been reached. Early today he announced a 30-member government, which the King approved.

This evening, Mr. Tindemans did not say what his next move would be.

"I am very tired," he said. "Wait until tomorrow or the day after, when I can express more clearly what I feel."

"I am now going to talk to my political friends to try to find out what the real situation is."

Ecevit Motorcade Attacked During Campaign Tour

ANKARA, June 2 (Reuters)—Turkish opposition leader Bulent Ecevit's motorcade came under gunfire and a hail of stones today while he was campaigning for general elections, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency reported.

It happened near Rize, in northeast Turkey. The bus in which Mr. Ecevit was riding was not hit, the news agency said, but 10 persons were injured in the violence.

They included Yusuf Erbuik, leader of the youth branch of Mr. Ecevit's Republican People's party. It was not known whether he was hit by gunfire or stones.

Earlier, Mr. Ecevit said that Premier Suleyman Demirel had warned him of a plan to assassinate him at a rally in Istanbul tomorrow.

U.S. Officials Say Paris Won't Sell Pakistan A-Plant

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI).—U.S. officials confirmed yesterday that France had agreed with the United States and had decided to scrap the sale of a nuclear reprocessing plant to Pakistan.

The United States had opposed the contract, which would include a reprocessing plant, because it could possibly lead to the production of nuclear weapons by Pakistan.

A State Department spokesman said only that a report in *The New York Times* (NYT, June 1) that French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud had informed Secretary of State Cyrus Vance of the decision was incorrect.

Beyond that, the U.S. spokesman would not comment. However, U.S. officials, who were eager not to appear triumphant over the French change in policy, confirmed that the Pakistani deal had been suspended. The suspension, the officials said, was tantamount to cancellation.

Brazil Mishap Kills 3

RECIFE, Brazil, June 2 (AP).—A seven-story building of shops and apartments collapsed yesterday afternoon, killing eight persons, police reported.

Finds Drinking Increases Ice of Birth Abnormalities

STON, June 2 (AP).—Fetuses who take more alcoholic drinks daily have a 50 percent greater chance of giving mentally retarded and deformed babies, the study said yesterday.

Dr. Noble, director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, said that scientific evidence confirms findings in Greek mythology and in for centuries.

At dangerous periods born child of a heavy drinker 3 to 4 1/2 months before the brain is fully formed, and during three months of pregnancy, Dr. Noble said.

He said that going on binge-drinking for 10 years and then drinking more than 100 drinks a day during pregnancy, he said that the Institute said that 1,500 of the babies born in the last year have fetal alcohol syndrome, probably several many have some

which constitutes severe retardation; hyperactivity; heart murmur and other cardiac abnormalities; a small head, low-set ears, small eyes, flat nose with upturned nostrils, cleft-nosed mouth, poorly developed limbs; fingers or toes joined together; fingers constantly extended or bent at the joints; minor genital abnormalities, and strawberry birthmarks that are common in infancy.

A medical expert with the National Council on Alcoholism recommended in New York on Tuesday that women abstain from drinking during pregnancy as a result of the recent findings, but Dr. Noble disagreed.

"The best scientific evidence indicates that two drinks a day or less produces no adverse effects," he said. But "both the risk and the extent of abnormalities appear to be dose-related, increasing with higher alcohol intake during the pregnancy period."

All the Symptoms Women who drink as much as six cans of beer, glasses of wine or mixed drinks daily during pregnancy may have babies with all the symptoms of the syndrome while those who take more than two drinks but less than six may produce children with one or more symptoms, Dr. Noble said.

A mixed drink, as defined by the Institute, would contain about one half-ounce of pure alcohol. That is the same as 1 ounce of 100-proof vodka, for example, and slightly less than 1.5 ounces of 86-proof whiskey.

Dr. Noble said that the Institute is circulating a health warning to physicians and health-care facilities on the dangers of heavy drinking during pregnancy. The Food and Drug Administration and the Center for Disease Control have agreed to include the warning in their publications.

Aide Given

onal Life Term DRE, June 2 (AP).—Judge temporarily has a former CIA supply life in prison for espionage. Edwin Moore 24 will a complete medical examination as a permanent sentence.

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Alitalia

The Strengths of Weakness

When one considers the Turks, who are about to go into an election after a period of political weakness that forced them into the immorality of the prolonged Cyprus seizure to create the impression of strength, or tries to disentangle Israeli politics after the Likud "victory," or even regards how little the popular Mr. Carter can count on his Democratic Congress, it does not require much analysis to decide that democracy has its flaws. Indeed, there are so few democratic countries with firmly seated governments, backed by popular will, that one is tempted to wonder whether voting is worthwhile.

The fact, of course, is that the issues dividing the parties have less ideological strength than they once did. Socialism, the welfare state and plain capitalism have all been tried, all have compromised after some failures. Too much government has been a nuisance; too little government is dangerous in this complex era. There are zealous, to be sure, but even when they live in areas so fertile in fidelity to opposing concepts as say, Orange County, California, or one of the Red suburbs of Paris, they find it difficult to summon others to the hard line. Even the universities, homes of untested ideas that read well on term papers and sound exciting when shouted during demonstrations, have become less certain of the fundamentals. Columbia, for example, is battling over whether Dr. Kissinger should hold an endowed chair, which reflects little glory on the intellectual vivacity of the university.

Now all of this may tell of the evolution of ideas among men who are entitled to ex-

press ideas in speech or votes; of the alteration of societies that no longer match the ideals of Adam Smith or Karl Marx or their modern adaptors. And it may mean difficulties in arriving at practical matters of budgets and unemployment relief, as well as offer enticements to military adventures. It is not an easy time for democrats.

But it is also not an easy time for authoritarians, whether they tend to Communism or toward what once would have been Fascism. For the latter are uneasy about what they once would have scorned—civil and human rights. And so are the former, for the Communists seem to be suffering the same difficulties with their politics and economics as the democrats. Ideas flow more rapidly around the world than was once physically possible, and they are less easy to channel or block. We may not have reached the "global village," but certainly there is more gossip among neighbors than was possible even 30 years ago, and different associations, different kinds of argument, than an earlier generation knew.

So if it is possible to grieve over democracy, it is even harder to cheer for any other kind of human government. Slogans persist—but they seem to have added a few syllables to what were once very simple catchwords. The world is in a time of questioning—and that is better than a time of apparent certainties which bore their own internal faults. It may be well to bemoan the weaknesses of what once seemed absolute creeds, but it is also possible to recognize that those weaknesses can have their own strengths—that they might even lead to correct answers in a world that badly needs them.

Carter and Young and Africa

Q—Aren't there any examples of things you did that weren't absolutely right?

A—There are a lot of those in my life. Not speaking out for the cessation of the war in Vietnam. The fact that I didn't crusade at a very early stage for civil rights in the South, for the one-man, one-vote ruling. It might be that now I should drop my campaign for president and start a crusade for black-majority rule in South Africa or Rhodesia.

We commend the above exchange, taken from Jimmy Carter's *Playboy* magazine interview last fall, to those puzzling over one of the most absorbing and—to many—most vexing conundrums of the Carter administration: Why doesn't the President discipline or fire Andrew Young, the erratic and often self-indulgent U.S. ambassador to the United Nations? We will not burden you with the full record of Mr. Young's diplomatic indiscretions and idiosyncrasies. It is perhaps enough to note that (not for the first time) he has just called some of this country's oldest friends "racists" and dismissed out of hand the administration's official objections to the latest Communist power play in Africa. Any other presidential appointee would have been out quicker than you can say "John K. Singlaub."

Is it because of personal friendship that Mr. Young survives? Is it political obligation, reinforced by a sense of the cost a president might incur for forcing out—or even hushing up—the most conspicuous black in his administration? Is it because of an offensive and patronizing double standard that allows unique liberties to blacks in high office?

Perhaps. But a larger part of the answer, we suspect, is suggested by the passage, quoted above, from the *Playboy* interview.

To take the President at his word, he was slow to rally to the cause of racial justice in the U.S. South; and this failure filled him with a sense of guilt sufficiently deep to suggest to him the possibility of an alternate career: "I should... start a crusade for black-majority rule in South Africa..." If this is so, then his attitude toward Andrew Young becomes a good deal clearer. He feels a disciple's respect and humility before an apostle. He keeps him on not out of indulgence but because he agrees with him profoundly on what they both regard as central to this country's approach to Africa. To look for daylight between them is absurd.

No more than any person can a president be denied his motives. What he is accountable for, however, are his policies. It is here that he can be faulted. The improvisations and insults and affectations of moral superiority and personal importance that mark the style of Andrew Young too often mock responsible diplomacy. And the substance of the Carter policy for Africa, proceeding as it does from a vision of white racism in the U.S. South, seems both superficial and unnecessarily risky. It is grossly interventionist. It does not acknowledge the special historical and political circumstances of the African South. It encourages blacks to demand power and whites to yield it without suggesting how this is to be done—and how soon—and without offering safeguards and guarantees to blacks in the short run or to whites in the long run.

So we do not think Mr. Young is the problem. Those who question the administration's Africa policy should look first to President Carter and to his own evident motivation. Guilt can be a powerful and legitimate human impulse. Whether it translates into wise policy is something else again.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mr. Smith Fights Alone

By sending his troops 50 miles into neighboring Mozambique, Prime Minister Smith of Rhodesia has added a new tactic to a now familiar strategy. The tactic seeks to inflame an already tense situation and to bid for military advantage. The strategy is to concede nothing to the blacks who seek political power in Rhodesia in the hope that the Western nations will in the end help to preserve the regime of the minority whites.

The cross-border attack and occupation of the town of Mpaai is undoubtedly a blow to the Zimbabwe guerrillas. But it is also a blow to American and British negotiators, who still seek a peace conference, and a pro-

vocation to Mozambique and its allies, including the Soviet Union. By thus risking an escalation of the conflict, Mr. Smith leaves the impression that he still expects the United States to rescue him from the consequences of his actions.

As American and British officials quickly made plain, their help is not available for such military adventures. This will only speed their resolve to arrange the orderly transition to black majority rule. If Mr. Smith persists in negotiation by arms, he and his white constituents will find themselves truly alone.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

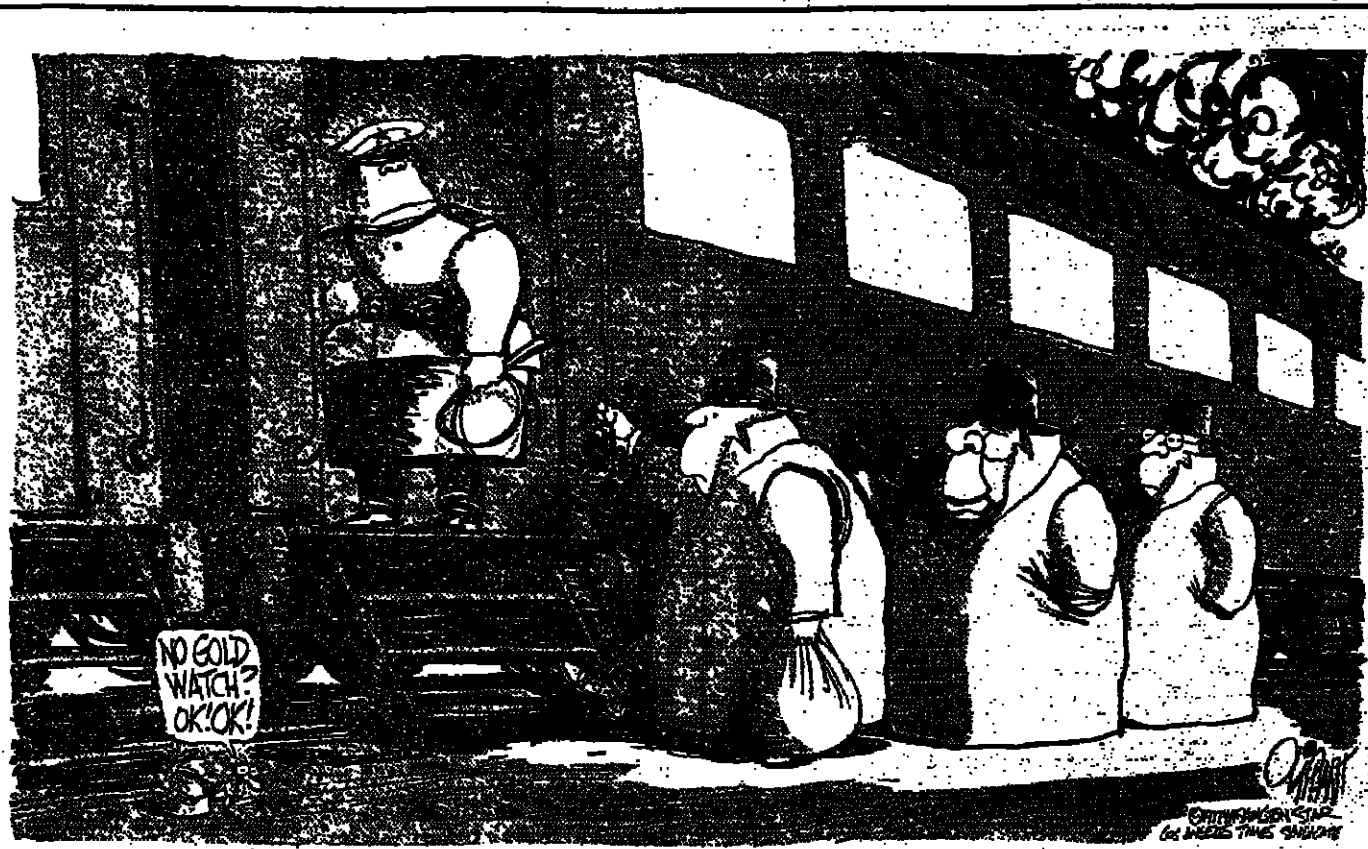
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 3, 1902
LONDON—The terms of peace in South Africa were announced yesterday in the House of Commons by the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour. Three millions sterling will be placed by the British Government at the disposal of commissioners for the relief of impoverished Boers. The Boer language will be retained in schools if the parents so desire and also used in courts of law. Earlrons will be conferred on Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner.

Fifty Years Ago

June 3, 1927
NEW YORK—How he established friendly relations with a herd of wild elephants which approached the hunter's camp to eat the grass from the roots of the butts and the sweet potatoes from his garden was told by Martin Johnson, camera hunter and traveler, who has just returned from a four-year expedition to British East Africa. Mr. Johnson brought back 200,000 feet of motion picture film which he intends to donate to the American Museum of Natural History.



'Have a Nice Retirement, President Podgorny... We'll Let David Frost Know Where You Are!'

Gear the Military for the Energy War

By David H. McKillop

WASHINGTON.—In his call to arms in the great energy war, President Carter has committed our fighting forces themselves.

Yet the military is the largest fuel consumer in the United States and accounts for 78 percent of the federal government's vast energy use. According to the Defense Department, the military burns the equivalent of 225 million to 250 million barrels of oil a year, or more than 725,000 barrels a day. Add the energy consumed by the defense industries, and the gap in the battle lines is even bigger.

There is good reason, therefore, for the military-industrial complex to be in there fighting side by side with the civilians. But it is an unlikely volunteer. Given their defense responsibilities, it is easy for the armed forces and their industrial allies to consider themselves exempt from the constraints placed on the civilian sector. Recently a Pentagon official was quoted as seeing little chance of fuel cutbacks in view of the high-consumption design of U.S. military vehicles and weaponry that will be in service until the end of the century. While he stated that other possible conservation measures had already been taken, he did not mention alternatives to thirstier new vehicles such as the B-1 bomber.

A Common Burden

This attitude may be understandable but it is hardly justifiable. For one thing, if the civilian sector is to sacrifice gas-guzzling for energy conservation, it seems appropriate that the military should expect to share the burden. Moreover, as 23 months in Vietnam showed me, the military services can be egregiously wasteful of energy. I suspect that a concerted effort throughout the military-industrial complex could produce substantial energy savings without impairing national security. Consider, too, that military expenditure of energy—regardless of how necessary for defense—is an economic loss in terms of productivity. The civilian economy benefits doubly, therefore, from savings on energy use beyond what is strictly required for defense.

Several ways come to mind in which the military might fight in the energy war. One is to apply zero-base budgeting and sunset procedures to fuel consumption throughout the military-industrial complex. With no inflation factor involved, it is easier to budget for a reduction of fuel than of funds. A yearly review, starting from scratch, of minimum defense energy requirements could thus aim at cutbacks of whatever percentage the process justified in a particular sector of the military-industrial complex.

Usage Estimates

Another measure might require an energy impact statement for proposed new weapons or other defense programs. This approach has been used by James Conroy and Paul d'Eustachio, authors of the Environmental Action Foundation's booklet "Boom and Bust," which contains revealing data on the energy impact of the B-1 bomber. Because fuel consumption rates of the B-1 are classified, the authors' figures are approximations based on computation of unclassified data. Results differ according to the type of data used.

The low estimate, based on Air Force B-1 training-mission figures, forecasts the contemplated B-1 fleet of 244 bombers consuming 300 million gallons of jet fuel a year, or 7.5 billion gallons over 25 years. The high estimate, computed on design specifications, puts fuel consumption at 1 billion gallons a year or a total of 25 billion. This high rate of consumption will presumably coincide with the depletion of much of the world's remaining oil reserves. Eliminating the B-1 might be a better conservation measure than the gasoline tax.

Comparing the fuel requirements of this single weapons system with totals for civilian transport, authors Conroy and d'Eus-

tachio point out that combined urban bus systems in the United States in 1974 consumed 450 million gallons of fuel, urban mass transit systems 615 million gallons, and the railroads four billion gallons.

The authors also have arresting figures on electrical energy requirements for the production of the 27,000 pounds of titanium and the 54,000 pounds of aluminum used in the construction of

one B-1 bomber. On the basis of these figures, aluminum refinement for the B-1 fleet would consume 480 million kilowatt hours, and titanium refinement 1.5 billion kilowatt hours—a total sufficient to supply the District of Columbia's electrical needs for half a year.

Given the high rate of defense consumption, energy restraints should not be limited to the civilian sector. Ultimately, the

problem involved here is a choice between guns and energy. The problem also confronts the Soviet Union and the rest of the world. Thus the energy dilemma may conceivably have the salutary effect of exerting added pressure on world leadership to reduce the burden of global armaments.

Mr. McKillop, a retired Foreign Service officer, wrote this article for *The Washington Post*.

Coming to Terms With Resources

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—Aurelio Peccei, former resistance fighter, industrialist extraordinaire, founder of the Club of Rome, was in London last week to launch his autobiographical book, "The Human Quality."

There was something apposite about the book being published first in Britain. After all, this is the Western world's first no-growth society.

This fact may be viewed by economists and politicians with horror. But the truth is there is probably more contentment and satisfaction in British life than in that of most of its competitive allies.

The charisma of growth is all but gone. Instead, absentmindedness, the refusal to work overtime, the struggle for humans working conditions and a guaranteed annual wage are indicative of the emergence of new aspirations. Its industrial strife can be interpreted as the working class maneuvering to consolidate its benefits in a situation of growth ceilings. If this analysis is right, then Britain, according to Mr. Peccei's perception of the progress of industrial society, could be seen as the society of the future, not of the past.

The Club of Rome has been in existence for nearly a decade. In 1972 its first publication, "The Limits to Growth," written by a team led by an MIT scientist, Dennis Meadows, rocked estab-

lished thinking about the world's resources. It sold four million copies and there were editions in 30 languages.

Exponential growth was its bete noire. If population growth and resource depletion continued their geometric progression, it prophesied, the life-support systems of the world would collapse within the next few generations.

Today, however, Mr. Peccei no longer seeks to defend the book's wilder claims. "We know now," he says, "that the earth is more generous than Meadows assumed. Moreover, the influence of the price system was not sufficiently reckoned with in the study," so the Peccei of 1977 meets his critics halfway.

For all that, he is no recanter of the essential message. "The Limits to Growth," he argues, was "a commando operation—to open a breach in a wall of complacency." When the Athenians were basking at the walls of Troy it took them 10 years before they were struck by the idea that a wooden horse such as never before seen could do the trick. Fortunately, it took us only 21 months from commissioning our Trojan horse to gaining our first strategic position.

Tangle of Problems
Mr. Peccei's philosophy is as it was at the start of the Club of Rome. The world is confronted, he says, by "the problematic."

is a sincere democrat, and not an unexpected though updated Francois, is against the evidence of his repressive behavior as minister of the interior in the first government of the monarchy. His die-hard Francois allies of the coalition he leads, his authoritarian manner and style in political meetings, and the repeated calls of members of the coalition for the army to step in if the elections result in the formation of a constituent assembly.

It remains to be seen whether the Communist party will soon abandon the democratic path. There is no reason to believe that it will behave differently than the Italian and French Communist parties.

JOSEF LOBERER
Ruhr, Britain.

Manners
Figures. The Russians are adopting good manners (NYT, May 27); just when the rest of the world seems to be dropping them.

AL RYK
Gannes.

A Defense
Why all the flack about Ambassador Young because he is not acting like a government puppet, but rather like a free man speaking just a shade of truth now and then? The impression an overseas reader gets of American politics is that free expression is just to be talked about only.

Odd from a country that is always first off with the brickbat against the Soviets for stifling the Andys Youngs of their country. Is American political life truly so egghead-thin?

J.M.B. CRAWFORD
London.

Spanish Campaign

"Spain's Communist Problem" (NYT, May 18) is ill-informed and misleading.

To present the electoral campaign as "two coalition-center and center-right—competing for power" is to ignore the important role that the left, particularly the Socialists, is playing.

To suggest that Franco Tribune

Andy Young

The Ordeal

(Cont'd)

By William Buckley

NEW YORK—Everywhere I ask: "What do you think of Andrew Young?"

1) He is said to be an engaging man. So was the wonderful character was always mistaking him a rabbit, and who was every best friend. I will go to Harvey as long as James Strevens it on Broadway. A Young is, in the judgment of an observer, somewhere between innocent and a naïf. On innocent could explain his parent indifference to world communism by saying he never threatened by it. I doubt he ever threatened by smallpox you would like to think he nevertheless react intelligently a world epidemic. And of he is naïve if he believes a stabilization is what he when Soviet-dominated to enter a territory.

This is true only in the that you can say that the the munist stabilized Czechoslovakia in 1945, the Nazis stabilize Sudetenland in 1939, and if Klux Klan stabilized the after the Civil War.

2) His negritude, worn o sleeve, is not merely disingenuous. It is counter-productive. The whole pose of the civil rights man in America is to bring on equi. It is, to use the court's p intended to make the co color blind.

Andrew Young sometimes poses himself to be the representative of the black American community in the United Na He isn't. Daniel Patrick M han wasn't the representative the Irish community who served in the UN. But Ar Young, who arrived in Africa ing the Black Power salute, titled himself not only American blacks, but with tively small segments of A ican blacks. About as American blacks give off Black Power salute as sir minstrel shows.

Moreover, the rhetoric he in Africa is straight out of old song books of the Pantheons. When you talk the infant mortality rate, you talk about the present disease, when you talk about nutrition, that is the reason systematic oppression and dealings, then you have to the violence of military tion, and to the total violen the situation. That was You Africa.

3) It is both reassuring alarming that, under the ousstances, he has become a fighting word in America something of a pet. A pet dog, *National Review*, a night ago, reproduced the sentence in an editorial *The New York Times*: "At sad as Andrew Young anno in Michigan today that he continue to speak out easily..." under National Re own headline: "Terrorist T of the Week."

In Europe, during January February, Andy Young got headlines in the scary sec of the paper, together with accompanying editorials of h and apprehensive gravity which Andrew Young anno does Andy Young represent President of the United Stat Eventually, the White had tactfully dissociated from Young sufficiently to this particular worry. The went on to phase two: ts scandalous, they would now the President has an ambassador who so regularly embarrassment to him and things that clearly the Pres would not himself say? E scandal, if it goes on and becomes, somehow, less sus cious. And this is especially the current situation becau

4) Mr. Young is ambassa an organization that morally bankrupt, it is hard to a scandal out of it. The U writer who served there re observed (it was I), is the impacted institutionalized rlay in the history of the y. Ostensibly dedicated to eng human freedom, it is not silent about the same. For those powers that practice diligently the repression of man freedom. In this assess of the UN there is more agreement, from right to Andy Young becomes just Harvey in virtue of the free disposition of Americans plain not to care what our bassador to the UN says anything.

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PARIS THEATER

After 125 Years: 'L'Homme aux Camélias'

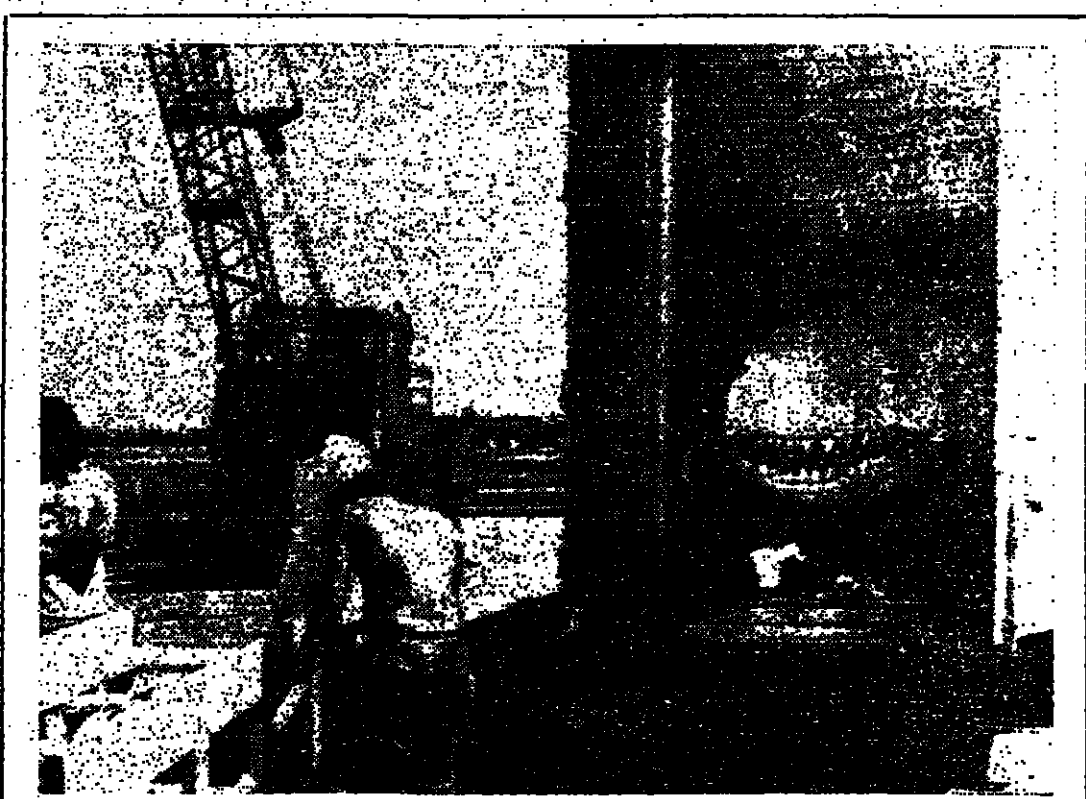
By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

JUNE 2 (EHT).—"L'Homme aux Camélias" has been a popular play of the past century. First performed in 1852, it was adapted by Alexandre Dumas in 1849. When he wrote it, the play was without explanation or had predicted. But Dumas' play was in Paris and when Morry became minister of the interior after the fall of the Second Empire in 1871, the play was the property of the empire and has been since. It has been a hit in English-speaking first, with Maximilian as her husband, and then as a talkie. Sarah Bernhardt's performance in 1897 is also preserved.

Dumas' play died in such stage rights have it until very recently. Any actress who has been obliged to play for a specified time, Dumas' play has been a success. The play has been a success in the Parisian theater, the eyes of both the French and the English.

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THAT OLD FAMILIAR GLEAM—The voracious smile of a Hollywood shark radiates from the back of a truck, which transported the artificial monster to Martha's Vineyard, Mass. The now familiar fish will be the start of a new movie, "Jaws II."

hokum episode is a high point. But it pales before the memory of Bert Savoy's version. Savoy, the foremost American exponent of comic female impersonation, on one happy occasion in a revue sketch took the role of Marguerite Gautier confronted by the heavy father. With mounting hysteria, Marguerite listened to Dumas' request to sever relations with his son.

SHARPS & FLATS

GENEVA—Milt Buckner is the feature attraction at the Popcorn Club through June 18.

BASEL—Jethro Tull will be at the Sporthall St. Jakob on June 5, at 8 p.m.

MONTREUX, Switzerland—Singer Vera Love is appearing nightly at the Hungaria for the month of June.

PARIS—Carrie Smith is appearing nightly at Le Patio Bar in the Hotel Méridien through June 18.

After storms of tears and pitiful beseeching, this Marguerite, constantly dropping a handkerchief on an elastic string from her eyes to the floor and snatching it back each time her guest tried to pick it up, agreed to the great sacrifice. "But one moment," requested the resigned lady of the camélias. Going to the back of the stage, she drew back the curtain that veiled a bulletin board on which were photographs of prominent men of the day: President Calvin Coolidge, Jack Dempsey, Babe Ruth, John Barrymore, Ramon Navarro and other male movie stars. "Now, just which one is your son?" inquired the Savoy-Marguerite.

The miniature Ibsen cycle at the Nouveau Carré is being supplemented with a return engagement of "The Lady From The Sea," with Silvia Monfort as the housewife who struggles to resist the call of the sea. The Nouveau Carré cycle consisted of a lamentable adaptation of Ibsen's last play, "When We Dead Awaken," which reduced the tragedy to low burlesque; an awkwardly staged and peculiarly acted performance of "A Doll's House" on a tiny, slanting platform; and this present revival, which by long odds was the only reputable presentation of the celebration of the great Norwegian playwright. Miss Monfort fits the requirements of her role admirably and is ably assisted by Michel Auclair.

This week's top single record in the United States is "I'm Your Bogie Man" by KC and The Sunshine Band, and in Britain, "Ain't Gonna Bump No More" by Joe Tex.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

WAVERLEY ROOT

Grain That Built a Hemisphere

ON November 5, 1492, two Spaniards whom Christopher Columbus had charged with an exploratory penetration into the interior of Cuba returned to report to the Admiral of the Ocean Sea that they had come upon a sort of grain they called maize, which was well tasted, baked, dried and made into flour.

It was thus that the Old World became aware of the existence in the New World of its only cereal: "the grain that built a hemisphere," as the Encyclopaedia Britannica puts it. Food historians Georges and Germaine Blond wrote that "in South America, the material security produced by the cultivation of corn favored the arts and the sciences." "Its domestication," wrote John Collier in "Indians of the Americas," "brought about the change from wandering to settled life and the possibility of such populations as those estimated for the Inca Empire at its height—10 to 15 million... Without it [the Aztec, the Mayan and the Inca] cultures and civilizations could not have come into existence."

Several Kingdoms "The empire of maize," said the Blondes, "encompassed several kingdoms and civilizations: the Aztecs of Mexico, the Chibchas of Colombia, the Mayas of Guatemala, the Incas of Peru. The farmers of these nations did not plow because they possessed no draft animals, and for that matter, plowing was quite unnecessary. They contented themselves with stirring up the soil with the help of a prehistoric digging stick, after which the women made holes at regular intervals and threw two maize kernels into each. They then spread over the fields guano, ashes and human excrement. The maize reached maturity in 90 days. Since time immemorial, none of these peoples had suffered from hunger."

When Cortez and his men reached the Mexican mainland, they found maize growing there in even greater profusion than on the Caribbean islands. It was planted along the roadsides so that the weary could help themselves; nobody in Mexico could die of hunger at a time when Europeans could and did. Bernal Diaz del Castillo wrote that when his men came for the first time upon a field filled with grain, they took it for heaped-up gold, and in a sense it was, for it was maize which in large part had paid for the splendor of Tenochtitlan (Mexico City), able to dazzle men who had known the castles and cathedrals of Spain. In 1519 alone, Tenochtitlan received from peoples the Aztecs had conquered more than 10,000 tons of corn in tribute.

The Spaniards also brought the gift of malnutrition to Peru, where the Incas had maintained prosperity by giving first attention to their grain and only second to their gold.

Reversed Priorities When the Spaniards arrived, they reversed the Inca conception of priorities, putting gold first and interesting themselves in maize only to the extent to which it was necessary for feeding themselves and useful in squeezing gold from the natives. One way in which they did this was to impress Incas for work in the mines on a ration of one pint of corn a day; this starvation diet killed off workers after a few months. Another practice was to commandeer the maize crop and then sell it back to the natives who had produced it for gold; if they had no gold, they were free to starve.

These tactics were still current at the beginning of the 18th century, when two Spanish engineers sent to Peru on a technical mission had the courage to write to Philip V: "Maize has become very rare. The proprietors treat the Indians with terrible harshness. They go so far as to store the maize—which is the only food here—to sell it at a high price in all the provinces."

Fifty years later, neither Philip V nor either of his two successors had deigned to respond, so the inevitable happened. Tupac Amaru, who claimed to be a descendant of the Incas, led revolting Indians in capturing the corregidor Don Antonio Arriaga and impressing upon him the advantages of precious metal over precious metal by pouring molten gold down his throat. On March 18, 1781, Tupac Amaru and his family were put to death with appropriate cruelty, which, however, did not involve any waste of gold, molten or otherwise. All the other descendants of the Incas were hunted down and killed for good measure. The maize-eating Peruvians returned to a seemingly state of subservience.

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|------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|
| 24 1/2 | ACF | 12 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 15 1/2 | Alcoa | 10 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 40 1/2 | Abet | 10 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 |
| 24 1/2 | ACI | 12 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 20 1/2 | Alcoa | 10 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 40 1/2 | Abet | 10 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 |
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Flash... Paris Bourse JUNE 2, 1977 (In French Francs)

| COMPANY | INDUS | 1976-77 HIGH-LOW | CLOS. PRICE June 2 | TUES.-WED. HIGH-LOW | P/E | YIELD (%) | EARN. PER SHR. - 72-74-75 | SHRS. OUTS. (000) | LATEST COMPANY NEWS |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------|--|
| AQUITAINE | Polgr | 367 - 237 | 271 | 271.10 - 269 | 3 | 5.5 | 42.63 - 39.14 - 63.00 | 9,589 | As of June 1, Aquitaine Co. of Canada div. payments \$2.32 per share. |
| ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS | Insurance | 318 - 207.50 | 226.50 | 227.50 - 227.50 | 6 | 4.9 | 9.56 - 15.27 - 28.22 | 2,622 | AGP S.A.-Cie. div. Midl merger early April. Group already holds 30%. |
| BOUYGUES | Construct. | 537 - 340 | 341 | 330 - 344.50 | 13 | 5.9 | 47.50 - 55.73 - 25.92 | 600 | 76 net profit of Fr. 21.30 (up 6.5% vs. 72) payable as of June 28. |
| BSN GERVAIS DANONE | Classified | 736 - 340 | 395 | 375.10 - 395 | 5 | 6.4 | 102 - 38.38 - 24.37 | 2,332 | 77 1st qtr. consol. turnover = 3,784 MF vs. 2,696 MF (+18.1%). |
| CHARGEURS REUNIS | Shipping | 208 - 129 | 147 | 143 - 140.50 | 9 | 7.5 | 9.58 - 14.94 - 14.37 | 1,866 | Chargeurs Reunis div. for 1976 = Fr. 11.70 per share (vs. Fr. 7.1). |
| CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE | Public works | 192 - 81.70 | 95 | 96 - 93.80 | 5 | 7.4 | 9.74 - 11.18 - 16.22 | 1,692 | 77 1st quarter group consol. turnover = Fr. 198 MF (vs. Fr. 7.40 vs. Fr. 7.80). |
| CREDIT COMM. FRANC | Bank | 161.50 - 85.50 | 88 | 84.50 - 84 | 6 | 8.0 | 12.02 - 10.36 - 15.85 | 6,758 | 76 net profit = Fr. 65.10 ml. vs. 72.99 ml. Div. up to Fr. 7.40 vs. Fr. 7.80. |
| CREDIT INDUST. COMM. | Bank | 147 - 74 | 74.60 | 75.50 - 75 | 7 | 6.7 | 8.63 - 6.77 - 10.84 | 4,528 | As of March 1977, C.I.C. Group's customer deposits exceeded Fr. 2.3 billion. |
| CREDIT DU NORD | Bank | 95 - 50 | 51 | 51.05 - 51 | 8 | 10.6 | 6.72 - 5.54 - 6.46 | 4,800 | 1976 net profit = 5,663,137 Fr. vs. 31,651,218 in 1975. |
| CREUSOT-LOIRE | Heavy ind. | 173 - 70 | 76 | 77.50 - 75 | 8 | 10.3 | 15.98 - 20.13 - 9.62 | 3,694 | 77 1st quarter turnover = 1,376 MF vs. 1,116 MF (+22%). |
| EURAFRANCE | Holding | 207 - 124.50 | 130.30 | 132 - 131.90 | 4 | 8.4 | (non signif.) - 36.50 | 2,193 | Oct. 1, 75-Sept. 30, 76 profit = 27 MF (+19.5%), Fr. 11 dividend (vs. Fr. 10). |
| FERODO S.A.F. | Autom. Equip. | 486.70 - 279 | 316 | 337.20 - 310 | 11 | 5.6 | 42.10 - 23.02 - 29.22 | 1,697 | 76 net dividend of Fr. 18.00 payable as of June 1st. |
| GEN OCCIDENTALE | Holding | 193 - 162 | 174.50 | 174 - 173.50 | 7 | 5.2 | — - - - 26.46 | 8,806 | Group bid for 50% of Cavenham public shares (153 pence per share). |
| IMETAL | Mining | 124.70 - 70.50 | 77.10 | 77.50 - 76.20 | 39 | 4.3 | 7.59 - 17.97 - 2.44 | 7,944 | Imetal to limit its holdings in Lead Industries Group to 25%. |
| MOET-HENNESSY | Beverages | 621 - 268 | 324.90 | 325 - 329 | 39 | 2.4 | 31.77 - - - 11.00 | 3,157 | 76 net profit = 40.64 MF (vs. 18.03 MF in 1975). |
| NORD (Compagnie du) | Holding | 36.20 - 17.20 | 18 | 18 - 17.30 | 62 | 7.8 | 2.03 - 0.18 - 0.29 | 12,415 | 76 net profit = 23 MF vs. 3.9 in 75. Div. up to Fr. 1.50 per share vs. Fr. 1.40. |
| PECHELBRONN | Holding (fin.) | 86.10 - 43.20 | 72 | 70 - 69.80 | 7 | 8.3 | 11.71 - 6.52 - 10.36 | 2,825 | 1976 net dividend proposal = Fr. 6 (same as 1975). |
| PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM. | Chem. min. | 119 - 62.40 | 71.50 | 71.50 - 70 | 7 | 7.8 | 14.50 - 29.50 - 4.30 | 15,162 | 76 consol. cash flow = 1,039.1 MF vs. 394.4 MF (up 156%). |
| PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN | Holding | 409.80 - 188 | 229.10 | 235 - 226 | 4 | 4.4 | 47.04 - 38.24 - 54.76 | 9,351 | Citroen Cars 76 net non-consol. cash flow = 1,747.1 MF (+40% vs. 75). |
| RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.) | Petrol. | 129.70 - 64 | 70.80 | 70.50 - 70.50 | — | — | 15.84 - - - | 5,450 | Fr. 6 net dividend to be proposed at next shareholders' meeting. |
| REDOUTE | Mail order | 725 - 320 | 343 | 348 - 330 | 77 | 2.6 | 25.94 - 25.87 - 21.18 | 926 | Turnover March-Nov. 30, 1976, period = 1,720 MF (up 15%). |
| ROBECO | Investm. Corp. | 384 - 310 | 363.70 | 364 - 362.80 | — | 3.4 | (not relevant) | 22,572 | Report 76/77 div. of Fr. 9 in cash + 25% in shares payable June 8. |
| SKIS ROSSIGNOL | Ski manuf. | 1980 - 1230 | 1454 | 1450 - 1416 | 78 | 1.7 | 84.64 - 71.76 - 75.76 | 266 | Last 9 months 76 turnover (excluding RNC Inc.) = 340.02 MF (+35.55%). |

(b) Tax credit not included.

C: Consolidated.

Additional Issue

\$200,000,000 (Canadian)
ONTARIO HYDROGuaranteed as to principal and interest by the
Province of Ontario

9 1/4% Bonds Series AU3 to mature January 6, 2004

(Callable in whole or in part on any interest payment date on or after January 6, 1987 at 100 and accrued interest)

To be dated and to bear interest from June 6, 1977

The above bonds are direct obligations of Ontario Hydro and will be unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of Ontario, the guarantee being endorsed on each bond. The proceeds which the Corporation will receive from this issue will be applied to meet, in part, the cost of the acquisition of property, the construction of works and the reconstruction of equipment of the Corporation and of others, which have been duly authorized to be acquired, constructed and reconstructed by the Corporation, to repay in whole or in part any temporary borrowing of the Corporation for such purposes and to repay in part maturing securities of the Corporation.

Price: 98.50 and accrued interest to yield about 9.40%

It is expected that definitive bonds will be ready for delivery on or about June 6, 1977.

A Circular describing the issue will be sent upon request.

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited | Dominion Securities Limited | Burns Fry Limited | Midland Doherty Limited |
| Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited | Pittfield, Mackey, Ross & Company Limited | Bell, Gouinlock & Company, Limited | Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited |
| Greenshields Incorporated | Richardson Securities of Canada | Walwyn Stodgell Cochran Murray Limited | Craig & Ostiguy Inc. |
| Equitable Securities Limited | R. A. Daly & Company Limited | Mead & Co. Limited | F. H. Deacon, Hodgson Inc. |
| Levesque, Beaubien Inc. | Burgess Graham Securities Limited | N. L. Sandier & Co. Limited | McLean, McCarthy & Company Limited |
| Andras, Bartlett, Cayley Ltd. | Houston, Willoughby Limited | John Graham & Company Limited | |
| Pemberton Securities Limited | Tasse & Associés Ltd. | | |
| Bank of Montreal | Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce | The Royal Bank of Canada | |
| The Toronto-Dominion Bank | | The Bank of Nova Scotia | |

June 1977

This announcement appears
as a matter of record only.

NORGES KOMMUNALBANK

DM 500,000,000

Long Term Loan at a fixed rate of interest

unconditionally guaranteed by the

KINGDOM OF NORWAY

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
GIROZENTRALEBadische Kommunale Landesbank
- Girozentrale -Bayerische Hypotheken- und
Wechsel-BankBayerische Landesbank
GirozentraleDeutsche Kommunale
- Deutsche Kommunallbank -DG Bank
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

Bremer Landesbank

Hamburgische Landesbank
- Girozentrale -Hessische Landesbank
- Girozentrale -Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz
- Girozentrale -Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein
GirozentraleNorddeutsche Landesbank
GirozentraleWirtschaftsbank Kommunale
Landesbank GirozentraleIndustriekreditbank AG
Deutsche IndustriebankLandesbank Saar
Girozentrale

(Continued on Page 10)

Consequence of Chiasso Scandal

Swiss Tighten Bank Secrecy Rules

ushan Bahree
June 3 (AP-DJ).—In
dented and wide-
nment, Swiss banks
to prevent abuse of
y's famed secrecy
aiding and abetting
al transfer and to
helping clients who
ve tax authorities at
ad.
onal Bank president
er said the pact with
nbers Association is
ate consequence of
affair," in which the
of Credit Suisse's
the Italian border
sided 2.2 billion
nds and now stands
uch as 1 billion.
e pact will "narrow
of action of banks,"
would not rule out

another scandal such as Chiasso, it would reduce the chances of such a recurrence.
The central bank's head told a press conference that he was willing to see a small decline in the value of the Swiss franc (if capital inflows slowed and outflows increased) because of these restrictions.

Numbered Accounts
The new restrictions apply to Swiss numbered accounts and a joint communiqué issued by the two sides said that this problem "had been eased significantly."
A spokesman for the Bankers' Association said that the new agreement does not obligate any bank to inform a client, but it does obligate banks to cut off relations with a client if the bank suspects any violation.
Alfred Sarasin, president of the Swiss Bankers' Association, said

the agreement codified behavior that has always been observed by an overwhelming majority of banks. About 85 per cent of banks in Switzerland, both Swiss and foreign, are members of the association, and Mr. Sarasin added that he expected the others would also accede to the pact.
The agreement becomes effective for five years from July 1, 1977.
The joint communiqué said that the purpose of the pact was to "vouchsafe that the identity of the banks' clients is reliably ascertained" as well as to prevent the improper use of banking secrecy by opening and keeping accounts and deposits of securities without knowing the beneficial owner of the funds, aiding and abetting capital flight and tax evasion and the acceptance of funds which the banks recognized were acquired by "punishable acts."

Client's Identity

Regarding the identity of clients, the pact specifies that in case of doubt written statements are required and provides additional safeguards that those acting for third parties are exercising fiduciary functions. Safeguards also were set up for domicile-establishing or domicile companies.
The agreement specifies that in the case of existing accounts of more than 1 million francs, including security deposits, the requirements are to be fulfilled within one year from the time the agreement comes into force. No written statement is required in respect of accounts of domestic and foreign banks.
A significant article of the agreement requires banks to terminate relations with clients if information concerning the beneficial owner is suspect, or if improper acts are performed through the bank by a client.
The agreement establishes sanctions for banks that violate the pact. In case of a violation the bank will be fined up to 10 million francs. To ascertain and punish offenses, an arbitration committee will be established, comprised of two representatives of the central bank and two of the Bankers' Association, chaired by a federal judge unanimously designated by the committee members.

Earnings Soar in Quarter, Sea Oil Flow Is Cited

June 2 (AP-DJ).—
ed at British Petro-
the first quarter,
million compared
illion in the same
year, the company
ed to \$3.61 billion
ion.
greatly improved
y attributed to the
ulidup from the
orties field, which
00 barrels a day in
ter, and to a sub-
stential increase in
at should reach a
00,000 barrels a day
the year, BP said.
ent went on to say
s have been made
country in respect
capital gains tax,
ing been levied as
roup reorganization
1972.
ussions on the
claim are proceed-
country concerned,
ome could result in
arge of \$57 million,
to account existing

provisions. Any charge will be shown as an extraordinary item in the annual accounts for the year in which the matter is resolved.

Mannesmann Group
DUESSELDORF, June 2 (AP-DJ).—Net consolidated profit of the Mannesmann world group was 302.2 million deutsche marks in 1976, down 49.8 per cent from 599.2 million DM in 1975, as sales fell 2.9 per cent to 11,798 billion DM from 13,039 billion DM. Egon Overbeck, management board chairman, told a press conference today.

Mr. Overbeck said the decline in sales and earnings was due largely to a sharp decline in the price of steel pipes. Both sales and earnings in the first quarter were behind previous-year levels. Mr. Overbeck said without giving figures, but the company expects a 5 to 10-per-cent increase in profits for the year and steady earnings.

Mannesmann officials noted that the price of normal steel pipe has declined 30 per cent in the past 1 1/2 years. They said there is no sign of pickup in steel pipe demand but prices seem to have stabilized.

Panel on Pay

June 2 (AP-DJ).—A
analysis of any
revised wage in-
July would take the
only "dangerously
sort of crisis ex-
1974-75, with infla-
employment rising
he balance of pay-
tently deteriorating
independent forecast
ay stated.
ed National Insti-
tution and Social
ESR) said in its
y economic review
s clear that the
relatively restric-
re of wage re-
deteriorated since
assessment."
review, the insti-
tute package, due
allowing a 12-per-
age increases. But
oday that it now
to rise by about 15
cen mid-1977 and
15-per-cent wage
stage three and
ange rate for the
port forecast the
ner price inflation
adequately to about
year by the last
and about 10 per
of 1978. The rate
now running at an
over 17 per cent.
warned that a
pay policy would
mal rate of infla-
17 per cent by the
79, with unemploy-
2 million.
ast a balance of
ths of about \$400
7 and \$1.2 billion
a current account
should have a
s this year and a
illion to \$1.5 billion
3rd.
oped that the cur-
rent from North
es "remains in very
t. Thus no
t being made to
correction of the
deficit which may
the oil runs out."
e went on to say
ld be prudent to
change rate policy
a deterioration of
e position.

Massey-Ferguson Net Off
TORONTO, June 2 (Reuters).—Massey-Ferguson Ltd. yesterday reported net income for the second quarter of \$2.1 million (U.S. dollars) against \$41.3 million. First-half earnings were \$3.2 million against \$53.8 million. Prior year figures are restated.
President Albert Thornborough said the company previously indicated first-half results would be "heavily penalized" by work stoppages during the first and second quarters in the Coventry and Kilmarnock factories in Britain and Beauvais, France.

Japan Firms Report
TOKYO, June 2 (AP-DJ).—Kobe Steel Ltd. said today its net profit rose to 11.3 billion yen (\$40.8 million) in the year ended March 31 from 3.2 billion yen the previous year.
Sales rose to 896.7 billion yen from 786.3 billion yen. Steel output rose to 7,882 million metric tons from 7,576 million tons.
Nisshin Steel, meanwhile, said its earnings increased to 3.8 billion yen from 1.3 billion yen on sales of 299.5 billion yen, up from 237.2 billion yen.
In another report, Fuji Photo Film said profit totaled 7.06 billion yen in the first half ended April 30, up from 4.3 billion yen, on sales of 128.8 billion yen, up from 107.2 billion yen.
Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank registered a profit of 13.1 billion yen in the six months to March 31, up from 12.5 billion yen.

GM Is Planning To Be Leader in Electric Vehicles

DETROIT, June 3 (AP).—General Motors Corp. says it hopes to become a major producer of electric-powered vehicles by the late 1980s.

GM president Elliott Estes said the giant automaker is "excited and enthusiastic" about the progress it has made toward building an electric car, that would serve "as a shopper or commuter vehicle."

The company's objectives are to develop a car capable of reaching a top speed of 50 miles an hour, with a driving range of about 100 miles between battery charges, room for two passengers and sufficient capacity for packages, Mr. Estes said.

Industry forecasters predict a mushrooming market for electric vehicles in the 1980s—as oil becomes more expensive and scarce—if the weight and storage limitations of conventional lead-acid batteries are overcome.

Mr. Estes said GM has made "good progress in the laboratory on the chemistry for a zinc-nickel oxide battery—lighter and with more storage capacity than lead-acid batteries."

Japan's GNP Rises by 2.5%

TOKYO, June 2 (Reuters).—Japan's gross national product increased 2.5 per cent in real terms in the first quarter of this year from the fourth quarter of 1976, when it rose an upwardly revised 0.7 per cent from the third quarter, the Economic Planning Agency announced today.
For the whole of fiscal 1976 ended March, the real GNP growth rate rose to 5.3 per cent from 3.4 per cent in fiscal 1975, the agency said.
The annual growth rate topped the government's forecast of 5.7 per cent.

The agency said first quarter 1977 GNP totaled 101 trillion yen (\$38.5 billion) at a seasonally adjusted rate and at 1970 prices. In nominal terms, GNP rose 2.3 per cent in the quarter from the fourth 1976 quarter, when it rose 1.5 per cent from the third quarter. This brought nominal GNP to 174.77 trillion yen at a seasonally adjusted annual rate.

The agency said the rapid first quarter growth, which was well ahead of most recent government and private sector forecasts of between 1 and 3 per cent, resulted mainly from surging exports and increased private consumption.

Exports, which rose 6.2 per cent in real terms from fourth quarter 1976, when they rose 3.7 per cent, boosted GNP by 1.1 per cent, the agency said.
A drop in imports of a real 3.5 per cent, following the fourth quarter 1976 rise of 1.7 per cent, accounted for another 0.4 per cent of real GNP growth, the agency said.

Private consumption, which accounts for over half of GNP, rose 1.2 per cent in real terms, up from fourth quarter 1976 growth of 0.4 per cent, boosting GNP by 0.7 per cent, the agency said.
For the full 1976 fiscal year, the agency said GNP totaled 38.88 trillion yen at 1970 prices.
In nominal terms, GNP for the year rose 13 per cent, up from 9.7 per cent in fiscal 1975 over 1974, bringing nominal GNP to 169.34 trillion yen, the agency said.

Machine Orders Rise At W. German Firms

FRANKFURT, June 3 (AP-DJ).—Order inflow to West German machine manufacturers was up 17 per cent in April in real terms, after rising 20 per cent in March, and was up 1 per cent from the year-earlier month, the Union of West German Machine Makers said today.

Domestic orders rose 13 per cent in real terms from March, and foreign orders were up a real 18 per cent, the industry group said. The estimates are based on a representative index and the group does not release absolute figures.

Trade War Hots Up Italy Sets Up Barriers To Some Japan Exports

ROME, June 2 (AP).—The Italian Foreign Trade Ministry has practically blocked the import of Japanese motorcycles and of electronic components for tape recorders and record players, ministry officials disclosed yesterday.

The move was in retaliation for Japanese import restrictions on Italian-made ski boots and other sportswear, reliable sources said.

The trade war between Italy and Japan, although not officially declared, has been going on for months. Italy had already erected a barrier of red tape to stop the import of motorcycles up to 380 cc and promote the sale of Italian motorcycles.

The Japanese motorcycles had been assembled in Atessa, a central Italian town. A trade agreement between the two countries stipulated that the Japanese would import only 25 per cent of the parts of the motorcycles beyond 380 cc and manufacture the rest in Italy.

For the imports, the Japanese companies filled forms which were delivered to the Foreign Trade Ministry, and no other formality was required.

The Italian government decided on May 26 that the importers should request a regular import license for the Japanese products. The applications have yet to be examined by ministry officials in what has amounted to a stoppage.

Ministry officials refused to comment on the decision to require a license for the imports. They stressed, however, that the move was perfectly legal, and the Italian government was allowed to impose similar restrictions on the basis of its foreign trade budget.

The sources also stressed that Italy had consulted its EEC partners before deciding the change, and its move had been unanimously supported by the other European community members.

Ministry sources, however, said the move to limit imports of large Japanese motorcycles and of electronic products was in response to a decision in Tokyo to cut the imports of Italian sportswear, mainly ski boots that have swept international markets because of a combination of quality and low price.

A number of manufacturers of boots and other ski products had complained in the past that their expansion on the Japanese market was not as widespread as in other countries because of import restrictions.

Intervention by Central Banks Put at \$20 Billion in Quarter

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP-DJ).—Gross foreign exchange market intervention by major central banks totaled approximately \$20 billion in the quarter ended April 30, about as much as in the preceding quarter, the New York Federal Reserve Bank said yesterday.

The preceding quarter's intervention total was one of the largest on record and was up from \$16 billion in the quarter ended Oct. 31.

Alan Holmes, executive vice-president of the New York Fed, told a news conference that, despite the large February-April total, the foreign exchange markets generally were free of tension during the last quarter and were "at times almost boring." He said some of the intervention represented replenishment of official reserves by the Bank of England and Bank of Italy.

Scott Pardee, vice-president of the foreign area of the New York Fed, acknowledged in response to a question that intervention in the market by the Swiss National Bank also played a part. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Pardee said that the New York Fed's market intervention, broadly defined, amounted to \$250 million to \$300 million. The corresponding total for the preceding quarter previously had been given by the bank as \$504 million.

The broad definition, he said, would include, among other things, Fed purchases in the market to repay debts to other central banks. The Fed intervened in the narrow sense to counter disorderly market conditions—only to the extent of selling the equivalent \$68.8 million of deutsche marks, the central bankers said.

The Fed said it sold \$20.9 million of deutsche marks on three days during the Feb. 14-28 period "as severe winter weather in the United States revived market uncertainties about near-term economic prospects."

The central bank sold \$15.3 million of marks on April 1, when "reports of the European community snake realignment reached the New York market prior to the official announcement, causing confused trading," it said.

During three days between April 15 and April 29, the Fed sold \$30.8 million of marks to counter speculation that further exchange rate adjustments might emerge from the May 7-8

Lehman Brothers In Joint Venture

NEW YORK, June 2 (Reuters).—Lehman Brothers Inc. said today it formed Lehman Brothers International, a joint venture with Banca Commerciale Italiana, Luxembourg, and Banca della Svizzera Italiana of Switzerland.

Lehman Brothers International will be headquartered in New York and London and will have initial capital of \$10 million, the firm reported.

Lehman Brothers said the joint venture company will be a full service investment bank engaging in underwriting, Eurobond trading, mergers and acquisitions, private placements and equity sales and trading.

The U.S. office will serve Latin America and the Far East, while the London office will cover Europe and the Middle East.

Stock Prices Fall as Rally Fails

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP-DJ).—Stock prices resumed their downward slide today after a morning rally failed to build strength. Volume was modest.

Even as the rally got underway after the opening bell, analysts said it lacked conviction and could run out of steam. They blamed the old worries over inflation and higher interest rates for the downturn.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was off 3.40 points to 903.15. It was off 1.02 at 3 p.m. Advancing and declining issues were in balance at about 690 gainers to 695 losers.

Volume totaled 18.62 million shares, compared with 18.32 million yesterday.

Analysts say the market's failure to back up yesterday's gain indicates that buying was largely the result of bargain hunting to depressed issues rather than a change in market direction.

Analysts said the brief recovery was aided by indications that the Federal Reserve would hold the line on credit policy after a recent tightening that drove interest rates higher. However, they said investors continued uncertainty about the economic outlook for the second half, rising inflation and the likelihood of further interest rate increases later in the year.

W. German GNP Growth Off to 4%

THIER, West Germany, June 2 (AP-DJ).—Real growth in the West German gross national product (GNP) slowed to a seasonally adjusted 4-per-cent annual rate in the first quarter of this year from a 6-per-cent rate in the fourth quarter of 1976. Otmar Emminger, president of the Bundesbank, told a press conference today.

Mr. Emminger said that the government's target for growth this year, which he put at 4.5 to 5 per cent, is still within reach. He said a pickup in bank credits in April gives some indication that economic growth might be speeding up.

Mr. Emminger also confirmed rumors that the number of German unemployed for May would be less than 1 million, but he said it is not clear yet whether the decline from just over 1 million in April was due exclusively to seasonal factors, or represented a pickup in the economy.

Some oils and related issues as well as chemical stocks came under pressure today. As Exxon fell 5 1/2 to 50 3/4, Continental Oil 1 1/2 to 32 1/8, Atlantic Richfield 1/2 to 57 1/4, Mobil 3/8 to 64 3/4 and Schlumberger 3/8 to 62 1/8.

Dow Chemical, the most actively traded issue, declined 5/8 to 34 3/4 and Union Carbide fell 1/4 to 50 3/4 after a block of more than 200,000 shares was crossed at 51.

Major retail stores, reporting May sales figures today, showed

fractional changes. Sears gained 5/8 to 50 5/8, J.C. Penney was up 1/8 to 34 3/4, Woolworth eased 1/8 to 22 3/8 and Federated Department Stores gained 1/8 to 24 1/8.

General Foods rose 1/8 to 34 5/8. The company expects higher fiscal 1978 earnings.

Chemical Bank, which expects higher second quarter earnings, rose 3/8 to 44 5/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in high trading. The Amer index fell 0.06 to 112.25.

U.S. Inflation Rate Stronger Than Expected, Official Says

WASHINGTON, June 2 (Reuters).—Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today the increase in food prices that has been responsible for the inflationary surge early this year should taper off this summer, but inflation by year-end will still be stronger than the administration had expected.

Mr. Blumenthal said the administration expects prices to be rising at an annual rate of about 6.5 per cent at year-end.

But he said inflation over the entire year should still remain below 7 per cent, or not too much above the latest yearly inflation projection of 6.7 per cent.

Mr. Blumenthal said the administration expects food prices, which have been the driving force behind the 10-per-cent annual rate of inflation over the early months of the year, will quiet down this summer.

The inflation rate for non-food items should also taper off from this point on, he added.

On a related issue, Mr. Blumenthal said at a news conference that he feels the recent increases in interest rates as reflected in banks' prime rates could be inflationary.

But he expressed less concern about the interest rate issue than had come earlier from budget director Bert Lance.

Mr. Lance had said the latest increases in the prime rate, from 6.25 to 6.75 per cent in recent weeks, were not justified by market conditions and have been triggered by a tightening of credit conditions by the Federal Reserve Board.

But Mr. Blumenthal said, "I think I'd be quite satisfied to let

the market take care of it and see what happens."

Mr. Blumenthal also estimated the U.S. trade deficit this year will be in the range of \$23 billion to \$25 billion.

He said that to a large extent the deficit is related to the cost of energy, and the U.S. competitive position remains strong.

Mr. Blumenthal said U.S. exports of manufactured goods "are doing quite well," and that as a percentage of world trade, U.S. manufacturing exports has increased.

However, he said the dollar value of oil imports will continue to remain high, although President Carter's energy program will ensure only a minimum increase in oil imports in the coming years.

U.K. Borrowing Requirement Off

LONDON, June 2 (AP-DJ).—Britain's public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR), the measure of deficit spending by the central government, local authorities and nationalized industries, fell to a seasonally adjusted \$10.6 billion in the first quarter of 1977 from \$11.3 billion three months earlier, the Central Statistical Office announced today.

The Statistical Office said the first quarter outcome, which is \$111 officially an estimate, brought the PSBR for the financial year ended March to a provisional \$23.7 billion, down from \$20.6 billion in the previous financial year.



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 60 largest banks). It also includes a number of

countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You don't notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants—but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group (over \$3.2 billion in assets and over \$317 million in capital and loan funds employed), we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, new head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva. So is subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank in Switzerland.



Dresdner Bank your international partner reports on 1976

The Company's annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1977, audited by Treuhand-Vereinigung Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt/Main, was published in the Bundesanzeiger No. 86, of May 6, 1977.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 2

| Stocks and Divs | 1977 | 1976 | 1975 | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 | 1960 | 1959 | 1958 | 1957 | 1956 | 1955 | 1954 | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1950 | 1949 | 1948 | 1947 | 1946 | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1915 | 1914 | 1913 | 1912 | 1911 | 1910 | 1909 | 1908 | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | 1899 | 1898 | 1897 | 1896 | 1895 | 1894 | 1893 | 1892 | 1891 | 1890 | 1889 | 1888 | 1887 | 1886 | 1885 | 1884 | 1883 | 1882 | 1881 | 1880 | 1879 | 1878 | 1877 | 1876 | 1875 | 1874 | 1873 | 1872 | 1871 | 1870 | 1869 | 1868 | 1867 | 1866 | 1865 | 1864 | 1863 | 1862 | 1861 | 1860 | 1859 | 1858 | 1857 | 1856 | 1855 | 1854 | 1853 | 1852 | 1851 | 1850 | 1849 | 1848 | 1847 | 1846 | 1845 | 1844 | 1843 | 1842 | 1841 | 1840 | 1839 | 1838 | 1837 | 1836 | 1835 | 1834 | 1833 | 1832 | 1831 | 1830 | 1829 | 1828 | 1827 | 1826 | 1825 | 1824 | 1823 | 1822 | 1821 | 1820 | 1819 | 1818 | 1817 | 1816 | 1815 | 1814 | 1813 | 1812 | 1811 | 1810 | 1809 | 1808 | 1807 | 1806 | 1805 | 1804 | 1803 | 1802 | 1801 | 1800 | 1799 | 1798 | 1797 | 1796 | 1795 | 1794 | 1793 | 1792 | 1791 | 1790 | 1789 | 1788 | 1787 | 1786 | 1785 | 1784 | 1783 | 1782 | 1781 | 1780 | 1779 | 1778 | 1777 | 1776 | 1775 | 1774 | 1773 | 1772 | 1771 | 1770 | 1769 | 1768 | 1767 | 1766 | 1765 | 1764 | 1763 | 1762 | 1761 | 1760 | 1759 | 1758 | 1757 | 1756 | 1755 | 1754 | 1753 | 1752 | 1751 | 1750 | 1749 | 1748 | 1747 | 1746 | 1745 | 1744 | 1743 | 1742 | 1741 | 1740 | 1739 | 1738 | 1737 | 1736 | 1735 | 1734 | 1733 | 1732 | 1731 | 1730 | 1729 | 1728 | 1727 | 1726 | 1725 | 1724 | 1723 | 1722 | 1721 | 1720 | 1719 | 1718 | 1717 | 1716 | 1715 | 1714 | 1713 | 1712 | 1711 | 1710 | 1709 | 1708 | 1707 | 1706 | 1705 | 1704 | 1703 | 1702 | 1701 | 1700 | 1699 | 1698 | 1697 | 1696 | 1695 | 1694 | 1693 | 1692 | 1691 | 1690 | 1689 | 1688 | 1687 | 1686 | 1685 | 1684 | 1683 | 1682 | 1681 | 1680 | 1679 | 1678 | 1677 | 1676 | 1675 | 1674 | 1673 | 1672 | 1671 | 1670 | 1669 | 1668 | 1667 | 1666 | 1665 | 1664 | 1663 | 1662 | 1661 | 1660 | 1659 | 1658 | 1657 | 1656 | 1655 | 1654 | 1653 | 1652 | 1651 | 1650 | 1649 | 1648 | 1647 | 1646 | 1645 | 1644 | 1643 | 1642 | 1641 | 1640 | 1639 | 1638 | 1637 | 1636 | 1635 | 1634 | 1633 | 1632 | 1631 | 1630 | 1629 | 1628 | 1627 | 1626 | 1625 | 1624 | 1623 | 1622 | 1621 | 1620 | 1619 | 1618 | 1617 | 1616 | 1615 | 1614 | 1613 | 1612 | 1611 | 1610 | 1609 | 1608 | 1607 | 1606 | 1605 | 1604 | 1603 | 1602 | 1601 | 1600 | 1599 | 1598 | 1597 | 1596 | 1595 | 1594 | 1593 | 1592 | 1591 | 1590 | 1589 | 1588 | 1587 | 1586 | 1585 | 1584 | 1583 | 1582 | 1581 | 1580 | 1579 | 1578 | 1577 | 1576 | 1575 | 1574 | 1573 | 1572 | 1571 | 1570 | 1569 | 1568 | 1567 | 1566 | 1565 | 1564 | 1563 | 1562 | 1561 | 1560 | 1559 | 1558 | 1557 | 1556 | 1555 | 1554 | 1553 | 1552 | 1551 | 1550 | 1549 | 1548 | 1547 | 1546 | 1545 | 1544 | 1543 | 1542 | 1541 | 1540 | 1539 | 1538 | 1537 | 1536 | 1535 | 1534 | 1533 | 1532 | 1531 | 1530 | 1529 | 1528 | 1527 | 1526 | 1525 | 1524 | 1523 | 1522 | 1521 | 1520 | 1519 | 1518 | 1517 | 1516 | 1515 | 1514 | 1513 | 1512 | 1511 | 1510 | 1509 | 1508 | 1507 | 1506 | 1505 | 1504 | 1503 | 1502 | 1501 | 1500 | 1499 | 1498 | 1497 | 1496 | 1495 | 1494 | 1493 | 1492 | 1491 | 1490 | 1489 | 1488 | 1487 | 1486 | 1485 | 1484 | 1483 | 1482 | 1481 | 1480 | 1479 | 1478 | 1477 | 1476 | 1475 | 1474 | 1473 | 1472 | 1471 | 1470 | 1469 | 1468 | 1467 | 1466 | 1465 | 1464 | 1463 | 1462 | 1461 | 1460 | 1459 | 1458 | 1457 | 1456 | 1455 | 1454 | 1453 | 1452 | 1451 | 1450 | 1449 | 1448 | 1447 | 1446 | 1445 | 1444 | 1443 | 1442 | 1441 | 1440 | 1439 | 1438 | 1437 | 1436 | 1435 | 1434 | 1433 | 1432 | 1431 | 1430 | 1429 | 1428 | 1427 | 1426 | 1425 | 1424 | 1423 | 1422 | 1421 | 1420 | 1419 | 1418 | 1417 | 1416 | 1415 | 1414 | 1413 | 1412 | 1411 | 1410 | 1409 | 1408 | 1407 | 1406 | 1405 | 1404 | 1403 | 1402 | 1401 | 1400 | 1399 | 1398 | 1397 | 1396 | 1395 | 1394 | 1393 | 1392 | 1391 | 1390 | 1389 | 1388 | 1387 | 1386 | 1385 | 1384 | 1383 | 1382 | 1381 | 1380 | 1379 | 1378 | 1377 | 1376 | 1375 | 1374 | 1373 | 1372 | 1371 | 1370 | 1369 | 1368 | 1367 | 1366 | 1365 | 1364 | 1363 | 1362 | 1361 | 1360 | 1359 | 1358 | 1357 | 1356 | 1355 | 1354 | 1353 | 1352 | 1351 | 1350 | 1349 | 1348 | 1347 | 1346 | 1345 | 1344 | 1343 | 1342 | 1341 | 1340 | 1339 | 1338 | 1337 | 1336 | 1335 | 1334 | 1333 | 1332 | 1331 | 1330 | 1329 | 1328 | 1327 | 1326 | 1325 | 1324 | 1323 | 1322 | 1321 | 1320 | 1319 | 1318 | 1317 | 1316 | 1315 | 1314 | 1313 | 1312 | 1311 | 1310 | 1309 | 1308 | 1307 | 1306 | 1305 | 1304 | 1303 | 1302 | 1301 | 1300 | 1299 | 1298 | 1297 | 1296 | 1295 | 1294 | 1293 | 1292 | 1291 | 1290 | 1289 | 1288 | 1287 | 1286 | 1285 | 1284 | 1283 | 1282 | 1281 | 1280 | 1279 | 1278 | 1277 | 1276 | 1275 | 1274 | 1273 | 1272 | 1271 | 1270 | 1269 | 1268 | 1267 | 1266 | 1265 | 1264 | 1263 | 1262 | 1261 | 1260 | 1259 | 1258 | 1257 | 1256 | 1255 | 1254 | 1253 | 1252 | 1251 | 1250 | 1249 | 1248 | 1247 | 1246 | 1245 | 1244 | 1243 | 1242 | 1241 | 1240 | 1239 | 1238 | 1237 | 1236 | 1235 | 1234 | 1233 | 1232 | 1231 | 1230 | 1229 | 1228 | 1227 | 1226 | 1225 | 1224 | 1223 | 1222 | 1221 | 1220 | 1219 | 1218 | 1217 | 1216 | 1215 | 1214 | 1213 | 1212 | 1211 | 1210 | 1209 | 1208 | 1207 | 1206 | 1205 | 1204 | 1203 | 1202 | 1201 | 1200 | 1199 | 1198 | 1197 | 1196 | 1195 | 1194 | 1193 | 1192 | 1191 | 1190 | 1189 | 1188 | 1187 | 1186 | 1185 | 1184 | 1183 | 1182 | 1181 | 1180 | 1179 | 1178 | 1177 | 1176 | 1175 | 1174 | 1173 | 1172 | 1171 | 1170 | 1169 | 1168 | 1167 | 1166 | 1165 | 1164 | 1163 | 1162 | 1161 | 1160 | 1159 | 1158 | 1157 | 1156 | 1155 | 1154 | 1153 | 1152 | 1151 | 1150 | 1149 | 1148 | 1147 | 1146 | 1145 | 1144 | 1143 | 1142 | 1141 | 1140 | 1139 | 1138 | 1137 | 1136 | 1135 | 1134 | 1133 | 1132 | 1131 | 1130 | 1129 | 1128 | 1127 | 1126 | 1125 | 1124 | 1123 | 1122 | 1121 | 1120 | 1119 | 1118 | 1117 | 1116 | 1115 | 1114 | 1113 | 1112 | 1111 | 1110 | 1109 | 1108 | 1107 | 1106 | 1105 | 1104 | 1103 | 1102 | 1101 | 1100 | 1099 | 1098 | 1097 | 1096 | 1095 | 1094 | 1093 | 1092 | 1091 | 1090 | 1089 | 1088 | 1087 | 1086 | 1085 | 1084 | 1083 | 1082 | 1081 | 1080 | 1079 | 1078 | 1077 | 1076 | 1075 | 1074 | 1073 | 1072 | 1071 | 1070 | 1069 | 1068 | 1067 | 1066 | 1065 | 1064 | 1063 | 1062 | 1061 | 1060 | 1059 | 1058 | 1057 | 1056 | 1055 | 1054 | 1053 | 1052 | 1051 | 1050 | 1049 | 1048 | 1047 | 1046 | 1045 | 1044 | 1043 | 1042 | 1041 | 1040 | 1039 | 1038 | 1037 | 1036 | 1035 | 1034 | 1033 | 1032 | 1031 | 1030 | 1029 | 1028 | 1027 | 1026 | 1025 | 1024 | 1023 | 1022 | 1021 | 1020 | 1019 | 1018 | 1017 | 1016 | 1015 | 1014 | 1013 | 1012 | 1011 | 1010 | 1009 | 1008 | 1007 | 1006 | 1005 | 1004 | 1003 | 1002 | 1001 | 1000 | 999 | 998 | 997 | 996 | 995 | 994 | 993 | 992 | 991 | 990 | 989 | 988 | 987 | 986 | 985 | 984 | 983 | 982 | 981 | 980 | 979 | 978 | 977 | 976 | 975 | 974 | 973 | 972 | 971 | 970 | 969 | 968 | 967 | 966 | 965 | 964 | 963 | 962 | 961 | 960 | 959 | 958 | 957 | 956 | 955 | 954 | 953 | 952 | 951 | 950 | 949 | 948 | 947 | 946 | 945 | 944 | 943 | 942 | 941 | 940 | 939 | 938 | 937 | 936 | 935 | 934 | 933 | 932 | 931 | 930 | 929 | 928 | 927 | 926 | 925 | 924 | 923 | 922 | 921 | 920 | 919 | 918 | 917 | 916 | 915 | 914 | 913 | 912 | 911 | 910 | 909 | 908 | 907 | 906 | 905 | 904 | 903 | 902 | 901 | 900 | 899 | 898 | 897 | 896 | 895 | 894 | 893 | 892 | 891 | 890 | 889 | 888 | 887 | 886 | 885 | 884 | 883 | 882 | 881 | 880 | 879 | 878 | 877 | 876 | 875 | 874 | 873 | 872 | 871 | 870 | 869 | 868 | 867 | 866 | 865 | 864 | 863 | 862 | 861 | 860 | 859 | 858 | 857 | 856 | 855 | 854 | 853 | 852 | 851 | 850 | 849 | 848 | 847 | 846 | 845 | 844 | 843 | 842 | 841 | 840 | 839 | 838 | 837 | 836 | 835 | 834 | 833 | 832 | 831 | 830 | 829 | 828 | 827 | 826 | 825 | 824 | 823 | 822 | 821 | 820 | 819 | 818 | 817 | 816 | 815 | 814 | 813 | 812 | 811 | 810 | 809 | 808 | 807 | 806 | 805 | 804 | 803 | 802 | 801 | 800 | 799 | 798 | 797 | 796 | 795 | 794 | 793 | 792 | 791 | 790 | 789 | 788 | 787 | 786 | 785 | 784 | 783 | 782 | 781 | 780 | 779 | 778 | 777 | 776 | 775 | 774 | 773 | 772 | 771 | 770 | 769 | 768 | 767 | 766 | 765 | 764 | 763 | 762 | 761 | 760 | 759 | 758 | 757 | 756 | 755 | 754 | 753 | 752 | 751 | 750 | 749 | 748 | 747 | 746 | 745 | 744 | 743 | 742 | 741 | 740 | 739 | 738 | 737 | 736 | 735 | 734 | 733 | 732 | 731 | 730 | 729 | 728 | 727 | 726 | 725 | 724 | 723 | 722 | 721 | 720 | 719 | 718 | 717 | 716 | 715 | 714 | 713 | 712 | 711 | 710 | 709 | 708 | 707 | 706 | 705 | 704 | 703 | 702 | 701 | 700 | 699 | 698 | 697 | 696 | 695 | 694 | 693 | 692 | 691 | 690 | 689 | 688 | 687 | 686 | 685 | 684 | 683 | 682 | 681 | 680 | 679 | 678 | 677 | 676 | 675 | 674 | 673 | 672 | 671 | 670 | 669 | 668 | 667 | 666 | 665 | 664 | 663 | 662 | 661 | 660 | 659 | 658 | 657 | 656 | 655 | 654 | 653 | 652 | 651 | 650 | 649 | 648 | 647 | 646 | 645 | 644 | 643 | 642 | 641 | 640 | 639 | 638 | 637 | 636 | 635 | 634 | 633 | 632 | 631 | 630 | 629 | 628 | 627 | 626 | 625 | 624 | 623 | 622 | 621 | 620 | 619 | 618 | 617 | 616 | 615 | 614 | 613 | 612 | 611 | 610 | 609 | 608 | 607 | 606 | 605 | 604 | 603 | 602 | 601 | 600 | 599 | 598 | 597 | 596 | 595 | 594 | 593 | 592 | 591 | 590 | 589 | 588 | 587 | 586 | 585 | 584 | 583 | 582 | 581 | 580 | 579 | 57 |
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